

M. J. Brierly

*North Springfield
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SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Young Ladies'

LITERARY AND MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

OF THE

NEW HAMPTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Young Ladies'

LITERARY AND MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

OF THE


NEW HAMPTON FEMALE SEMINARY,

WITH

THE CONSTITUTION, ETC.

1839-40.

BOSTON:
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1840.



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CONSTITUTION.

ART. I. We the undersigned, members of the Female Department of the Academical and Theological Institution, New-Hampton, New Hampshire, associate ourselves, to be called and known, in our associate capacity, by the name of THE YOUNG LADIES' LITERARY AND MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION AND EDUCATION SOCIETY, OF THE NEW-HAMPTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

ART. II. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall be elected by ballot, at the Annual Meeting, and hold their offices for one year, or till others are elected in their stead, and shall perform all the duties usually implied in said offices.

ART. III. A Prudential Board of three or more shall be annually elected from the Honorary Members, to superintend, in connection with the Society's Executive, the interests of the Education Department.

ART. IV. Any young lady who is or has been a member of said Seminary, may become a Life member, by subscribing this Constitution and paying four dollars at one time, or an annual member by paying fifty cents annually during her connection with the Seminary, or twenty five cents annually afterwards.

ART. V. Any Society becoming auxiliary to this Association, and contributing to its funds, either directly or indirectly, the amount of ten dollars per year, may be represented at the Annual Meeting by its President or Secretary, who shall be regarded as member ex officio of the Prudential and Executive Boards.

ART. VI. Ladies who are employed in any field of Missionary labor, or who are known as the patrons of Literature and Missions, may be elected Honorary Members.

ART. VII. It shall be the duty of every member of this Association to communicate to the Corresponding Secretary, once in a year, any facts occurring in her immediate neighborhood, or any original article, which in her judgment may promote the interests of Literature and Missions.

ART. VIII. The Corresponding Secretary shall publish annually, in the form of a pamphlet, an abstract of such communications as she may have received, together with such facts in rela-

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tion to said Seminary as she may deem of interest, and forward a copy of the same to each member of the Association.

ART. IX. The funds which may remain of the initiation and annual fees, after paying the expenses of the Society, shall be appropriated in aid of Missions, under the direction of the officers of the Association, who shall constitute the Executive Board.

ART. X. The funds contributed for Female Education shall be duly appropriated to this object, under direction of the Prudential Board, purposely elected.

ART. XI. The Annual Meeting shall be holden at the Hall of the Seminary, on the second Wednesday in August, at six o'clock, P. M.

ART. XII. Special meetings may be held at any time, by order of the President, notice having been given by the Secretary in such way as the President may direct.

ART. XIII. The Association, when organized, may make By-Laws for the orderly arrangement and due regulation of its business, provided they be not inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution.

ART. XIV. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any Annual Meeting, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

BY - LAWS.

ART. I. This Association shall meet monthly, in the capacity of a Missionary Society, on Wednesday following the first Monday in each month, at such an hour as the Society shall direct; at which time a collection shall be taken in aid of Missions.

ART. II. This Association shall meet in the capacity of a Literary Society every Wednesday, except the one which follows the first Monday in each month, at such an hour as the Society shall direct.

ART. III. A Committee, consisting of three or more, shall be chosen once in four weeks, to assign parts to be performed by the members of the Association; and also an officer to preside at the weekly meetings in the absence of the President.

OFFICERS.

Elected August 14, 1839.

Mrs. ELI B. SMITH, *President.*

Mrs. JOSIAH QUINCY, }
Mrs. J. NEWTON BROWN, } *Vice Presidents.*

Miss LUCY ANN A. TEELE, *Recording Secretary.*

Miss SARAH SLEEPER, *Corresponding Secretary.*

Miss NARCISSA V. SMITH, *Treasurer.*

Miss SARAH P. RICHARDSON, *Librarian.*

PRUDENTIAL BOARD.

Mrs. M. HAZELTINE SMITH.

Mrs. WILLIAM E. WORDING.

Mrs. DANIEL F. MATTISON.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Elected Oct. 27, 1833.

Mrs. Deborah B. L. Wade, *Tavoy.*

Mrs. Helen Maria Mason, *Tavoy.*

Mrs. James Porter, *Rutland, Vermont.*

Mrs. J. B. Wheaton, *Columbus, Ohio.*

Mrs. John L. Seymour, *Pokeguma.*

Mrs. Benjamin Schneider, *Broosa.*

Elected Aug. 13, 1834.

Mrs. Mary L. O'Brien, *Boston, Mass.*

Mrs. Oren Tracy, *Townsend, Mass.*

Mrs. Leonard Tracy, *West Boylston, Mass.*

Mrs. Rufus G. Lewis, *New Hampton*.
 Mrs. Isaiah Fisk, *New Hampton*.
 Mrs. George Evans, *Goffstown*.
 Mrs. John K. Simpson, *Boston, Mass.*
 Mrs. Daniel Sharp, *Boston, Mass.*
 Mrs. Noah Nichols, *Derby, Vermont*.
 Mrs. James W. Perkins, *New Hampton*.
 Mrs. Luther Crawford, *New London*.
 Mrs. John H. Purkitt, *Boston, Mass.*
 Miss Mary S. Patterson, *Lawrenceburg, Mass.*
 Mrs. Gibbon Williams, *Sandy Bay, Mass.*
 Mrs. John H. Young, *Meredith Bridge*.
 Mrs. Benjamin Jewett, *Gilford*.
 Mrs. Professor Warner, *Gilmanton*.
 Mrs. Joseph A. Warne, *Philadelphia, Pa.*
 Mrs. Grover S. Comstock, *Ramree, Burmah*.
 Mrs. Abel R. Hinkley, *Franklin, Ind.*
 Mrs. Ira Person, *Newport*.
 Miss Frances S. Ingraham, *Pawtucket, R. I.*
 Mrs. Arthur Drinkwater, *Hallowell, Me.*
 Mrs. C. O. Kimball, *Canton, Mass.*
 Mrs. E. E. Cummings, *Concord*.
 Mrs. Mark Carpenter, *Milford*.
 Mrs. William Reynolds, *Boston, Mass.*

Elected Aug. 12, 1835.

Mrs. Amos Sutton, *Orissa*.
 Mrs. B. F. Farnsworth, *Louisville, Ky.*
 Mrs. William Heath, *North Reading, Mass.*
 Mrs. Edmund Worth, *Concord*.
 Mrs. Baron Stow, *Boston, Mass.*
 Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, *Boston, Mass.*
 Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, *Hartford, Conn.*
 Mrs. William Hague, *Providence, R. I.*
 Mrs. Robert Burns, *Plymouth*.
 Mrs. William Taylor, *Prairie Ronde, Mich.*
 Mrs. Jacob Abbott, *Farmington, Me.*
 Mrs. Wharton, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*
 Mrs. Samuel King, *Sag Harbor, N. Y.*

Mrs. Oliver Baron, *Wells, Me.*
 Mrs. Pharcellus Church, *Rochester, N. Y.*
 Mrs. Justin Carpenter, *Townsend, Vt.*
 Miss Mary S. Clapp, *Washington, Ind.*
 Miss Mary P. Rand, *Rock Springs, Ill.*

Elected Aug. 17, 1836.

Miss Mary E. Rogers, *Warner.*
 Miss Catherine E. Beecher, *Cincinnati, Ohio.*
 Mrs. Isaac Story, *Lynn, Mass.*
 Mrs. Jonathan Bacheldor, *Lynn, Mass.*
 Mrs. Nehemiah G. Lovell, *Princeton, Mass.*
 Mrs. Tryphena Farnsworth, *Newport.*
 Mrs. Calvin Cutter, *Nashua.*
 Mrs. Lewis Colby, *South Berwick, Me.*
 Mrs. Isaac M. Wilmarth, *Paris, France.*
 Mrs. Jacob N. Loomis, *Hardwick, Vt.*
 Mrs. Greene, *Salisbury.*

Elected Aug. 16, 1837.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Brabrook, *Somersworth, N. H.*
 Miss N. Aurelia Barker,* *Methuen, Mass.*
 Mrs. Thomas J. Conant, *Hamilton, N. Y.*
 Mrs. John Richardson, *Pittsfield.*
 Mrs. Phinehas Richardson, *Hollis.*
 Mrs. Hadassah Stevens, *Madison, Ind.*
 Mrs. Benjamin Brierly, *North Springfield, Vt.*
 Mrs. David R. Gage, *Washington.*
 Mrs. A. T. Foss, *New Boston.*
 Mrs. McCoy, *Charlestown, Ind.*

Elected Aug. 15, 1838.

Mrs. Sarah B. Judson, *Maulmain.*
 Mrs. E. L. Abbott, *Rangoon.*
 Mrs. Justus H. Vinton, *Maulmain.*

* Mrs. Moses Burbank, Shelbyville, Ky.

Mrs. Reuben Morey, *Madison, Ind.*
 Mrs. R. W. Cushman, *Philadelphia, Pa.*
 Miss Sarah Gano, *Philadelphia, Pa.*
 Miss Eliza W. Lewis, *Gainesville, Sumpter Co., Ala.*
 Mrs. Charles R. Kellum, *Indian Territory.*
 Miss Eliza Jane Woodman, *Parsonsfield, Me.*
 Miss Sarah A. Clarke, *Rumney.*
 Mrs. Abner Webb.
 Mrs. D. H. Ranney, *Claremont.*

Elected Aug. 13, 1839.

Mrs. M. Hazeltine Smith, *Woonsocket, R. I.*
 Mrs. J. B. Maginnis, *Hamilton, N. Y.*
 Mrs. Lemuel Porter, *Lowell, Mass.*
 Mrs. Joseph Ballard, *Lowell, Mass.*
 Mrs. J. M. Allen, *Albany, N. Y.*
 Mrs. Jane Wilson, *Cape Palmas, Africa.*
 Mrs. Eliza G. Wilson, *Allahabad, Northern India.*
 Mrs. Mary Kingsford, *Harrisburg, Penn.*
 Mrs. Leander Thompson, ———, *Syria.*
 Mrs. Lucy Davis, *Brookline, Mass.*
 Mrs. E. L. Haven Stevens, *Maulmain.*
 Miss Ann B. Payson, *Brookline, Mass.*
 Miss A. A. Moses, *Exeter.*
 Mrs. G. W. Bland, *Hampton Falls.*
 Mrs. Mary F. Brayton, *Mergui, Burmah.*

ABSTRACT OF THE SECRETARY'S RECORD.

CONTINUED FROM THE FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

MAY 8, 1839. The Association met in the Seminary Hall, according to adjournment. Elected Miss Mary A. Spalding, President for the ensuing month, and Misses Judith Leavitt, Lucy Ann A. Teele, and Rebecca S. Beecher, Committee of Assignments.

Received by the hand of Miss Sleeper, a parcel of shells, and a variety of curiosities from Mrs. Brainard of Philadelphia, for which a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered.

Adjourned to the following Wednesday, at 11 o'clock.

MAY 15. Met according to adjournment.

Attended to the performance of the following parts:

The Stranger's Welcome, Marianne Dyer.

Every man the Architect of his own Fortune,
Sarah C. Ayer.

The Age of Francis I. M. Grace Quincy.

DISCUSSION—Are the Sources of Happiness equally accessible to all?

Affirmative, Elizabeth B. Fiske,

Negative, Catharine W. Bailey.

MAY 22. The Shadows of the Past and the Sunshine of the Future,

Sarah B. Gault.

Patient Thought, Elizabeth Appleton.

Autobiography of the Alphabet, Cornelia H. Bradley.

DIALOGUE—The Contrast. In six parts. CHARACTERS—*A Nun*, S. E. Hazeltine. *Lady of Fashion*, J. Cummings; *her daughters*, Misses M. A. Wharton, Minot, Culp, M. Hazeltine. *Lady of Principle*, S. J. Head; *her daughters*, Misses C. P. Williams, Tilton, E. M. Wharton, A. G. Clement. *Servants*, A. Ayer, E. L. Nash.

MAY 29. Change,

Fanny D. Gordon.

A Sea Voyage,

Marianne Wharton.

Every Heart knows its own Bitterness,

Eliza True.

"There is Society where none intrudes,"

Lydia F. Wadleigh.

A Leaf from my Album,
American Republicanism,
POETRY—What is Man?
The Gipsy Girl,

Abby K. Dole.
Caroline E. Griggs.
Sarah Sawyer.
Harriet Kelcey.

Elected Miss Judith Leavitt, President, and Misses J. Cummings, S. E. Hazeltine, M. G. Quincy, Committee of Assignments.

JUNE 5. Introductory prayer by Corresponding Secretary.
Latest Missionary Intelligence, Mary Jane Prescott.
Prayer, Abigail Whittier.
Present State of Missions, Mary A. Spalding.
Prayer, Ann S. Maine.
Claims of Heathen Females, Sarah M. Ayer.
Prayer, Lois Burroughs.
Who will go for us? H. Maria Phillips.
Prayer, Eliza Ann Drake.
Closed by singing, "Yes my native land, I love thee."

JUNE 12. A peep into Futurity, Matilda M. Whipple.
"To err is human, to forgive divine,"

Kindred Spirits, Sarah Ayer.
Influence of Scenery, Caroline B. Whipple.
A Fragment, Hannah Vail.
Elizabeth B. Loring.

JUNE 19. Solace of Song, Emma M. W. Dana.
The only Hope of the desponding Heart,
Abigail Whittier.
"My Home is among the Flowers,"

Impossibilities, Amelia B. Morse.
New Hampton Scenery, Lucy J. Parks.
Sophia L. Person.

DISCUSSION—Has the discovery of Steam Power been more beneficial than prejudicial to Society?

Aff. Susan H. Ramsay,
Neg. Rebecca S. Beecher.

JUNE 26. Sublimity of the Christian's Work,
Abigail M. Bowdish.

DIALOGUE—Sadness in the Festal Hour. CHARACTERS—*Bride*, E. D. Brackett. *Friends*, Misses E. H. Williams, Culp, Burgess, R. Clement, R. B. Moore, M. A. Grigg, Parks, Hamilton.

Received notes from the Literary Adelphi and Social Fraternity, respectively, politely acknowledging the receipt of several copies of the Fifth Annual Report.

Elected Miss Lucy Ann A. Teele, President, and Misses Sarah Sawyer, Caroline B. Whipple, and Sarah C. Ayer, Committee of Assignments.

JULY 3. The present state of the Church compared with that of the Apostolic Age,

Prayer, Lorenda H. Spalding.

“She hath given more than they all,” Elizabeth B. Fiske.

Mehitable K. Gay.

Prayer, Sophia T. Person.

Star of Bethlehem, Mary E. Turrill.

Prayer, Sarah Sawyer.

A Rest remaineth to the Faithful, Lois Burroughs.

Prayer, H. Maria Phillips.

“Oft should the Tear of Penitence be shed,”

Ann S. Maine.

Prayer, Lydia Ann Lord.

The Missionary Martyr, Sarah Richardson.

The Corresponding Secretary read to the Society extracts of several letters from Missionaries of the Sandwich Islands, forwarded by Mary E. Rogers.

Closing Prayer, Judith Leavitt.

JULY 10. Fashionable Follies, Fanny D. Gordon.

Unwritten Music, Patience L. Young.

Equality of Rights, Eliza True,

The Dawn of Peace, Sarah B. Gault.

Reflection on the Past, Martha A. Hazeltine.

The Sybil's Prophecy on the Fortunes of Rome,

M. Grace Quincy.

DISCUSSION—Are Public Amusements beneficial to a Nation?

Mary A. Spalding,

Marianne Dyer.

JULY 17. The President and Secretary being absent, elected Miss Elizabeth B. Fiske, President, and Miss Sarah B. Gault, Secretary, pro. tem.

Influence of Reading upon the Mind and Character,

Elizabeth Clement.

The Mind a Store-house, Margarette A. Beattie.

Language of the Eye, Mary Wason.

Indispensable Requisites for securing Happiness.

Abigail A. Nichols.

Egypt the mysterious Mother of the Arts and Sciences,

Jane Cummings.

Listened to a letter from Miss Hannah F. Giddings on the subject of *delinquent members*.

JULY 24. The Ocean Burial, Elizabeth B. Loring.

Soliloquy of a Dying Taper, Ann Ayer.

A Wanderer among the Stars, Harriet M. Minot.

Etiquette of a School Girl, Martha D. Ayer.

"Passing away,"
Address to Morpheus,

Ann S. Maine.
Abby K. Dole.

JULY 31. The evil Consequences of Extravagance and Luxury,

Hannah Beattie.
The great Change, Sarah J. Head.
Dream of Home, Cornelia H. Bradley.
Soliloquy of a Slave, Caroline E. Griggs.
Where shall we find a Solace in Adversity?

Abigail Whittier.

DRAMA—In six scenes. The Romantic Young Lady,

Sarah C. Ayer.

CHARACTERS—*Mrs. Haven*, A. M. Bowdish; *her daughters*, M. A. Wharton, M. C. Culp. *Country girl*, R. B. Moore. *Indian girls*, M. L. Chaplin, C. E. and M. L. Warren. *Visitors*, E. Clement, E. Appleton. *Servant*, L. J. Parks.

AUG. 7. Being the last meeting of the term, voted to spend the hour in social conference and prayer.

Adjourned until the time of the annual meeting.

AUG. 14. Assembled at the Seminary Hall according to the provisions of the Constitution.

Elected the Board of Officers and Honorary Members, as exhibited on the 5th and 8th pages.

Finding it necessary to devise more efficient means for defraying the current expenses of the Society, it was voted that the resident members should pay fifty cents annually to the Treasurer, and that the Constitution be so amended as to provide for this.

Adjourned to the first Wednesday of the succeeding term.

SEPT. 4. The Association assembled according to previous adjournment.

Elected Miss Catharine W. Bailey, President, and Misses Lydia F. Wadleigh, Rebecca S. Beecher, and Abby K. Dole, Committee of Assignments.

The Recording Secretary read the Constitution, after which voted that Misses Harriet Kelcey, Sophia T. Person, Hannah T. Dana and Sarah Richardson constitute a Committee for receiving new subscribers to the Constitution.

SEPT. 11. The Song of the Minstrel,

Marianne Wharton.

"Nothing venture, nothing have,"

Harriet B. Ide.

Romance of our Country,

Caroline B. Whipple.

DISCUSSION—Has Self-interest a part in all our actions?

Aff.

Susan H. Ramsay,

Neg.

Sarah Richardson.

A Zephyr's Soliloquy,
Incentives to Action,

Caroline E. Griggs.
Sarah B. Gault.

The Corresponding Secretary presented to the Society extracts of a letter from Mrs. B. F. Farnsworth, giving an account of the illness and death of Miss Ruth O. Dow, late an active member of the Society.

SEPT. 18. True Genius always at Home,

Elizabeth B. Burns.

The Spirit's Mysteries,

Eliza A. Drake.

The first pale Leaf of Autumn,

Margarette A. Beattie.

DIALOGUE—Whims of the Old, and Follies of the Young,

Caroline E. Griggs.

CHARACTERS—*Old Lady*, H. Beattie; *her grandchildren*, A. Ayer, C. F. Barr, C. E. and M. L. Warren. *Irish Woman*, S. Ayer; *her daughter*, M. A. Hazeltine. *Visitors*, Misses Burgess, Loring, Kingsly and Chaplin.

SEPT. 25. Rome in Ruins,

Patience L. Young.

What is Solitude?

Mary Wason.

The Harp of Freedom,

Emma M. W. Dana.

The Plains of Marathon,

Sophia M. Hope.

DISCUSSION—Is Poverty promotive of Literary Excellence?

Aff. Lavinia L. Hebard,

Neg. Sarah Sawyer.

Elected Miss Sarah Richardson, President, and Misses Hannah F. Giddings, Ann S. Maine, and Ann H. Simmons, Committee of Assignments.

OCT. 2. Prayer by the Corresponding Secretary.

Sung—"O'er the gloomy hills of darkness."

The Heavenly Shepherd,

Samantha Lawrence.

Prayer,

Lois Burroughs.

The Soul's Farewell to the Body,

Mary E. Turrill.

Prayer,

Mary T. Randall.

The Water of Life,

Sarah Ayer.

Prayer,

Abigail Whittier.

Extracts from the Sixth Annual Report of the Boston Seaman's Aid Society,

Mary A. Spalding.

Closing prayer by Recording Secretary.

OCT. 9. The Heart's best Treasure,

Aura Watkins.

Adventures of a Dew Drop,

Susan D. Burgess.

My Home—the World,

Mary Brown.

True Wisdom,

Abigail A. Nichols.

Aspirations of the Immortal Mind,

Eliza W. Richardson.

DISCUSSION—Are those educated in the Country better adapted for the duties of domestic life, than those educated in the City?

Aff. Catharine W. Bailey,

Neg. Caroline E. Griggs.

DRAMA—Five Scenes—The Seasons.

Scene First—Spring, Caroline B. Whipple.

Scene Second—Summer, Elizabeth B. Loring.

Scene Third—Autumn, Rebecca T. Beecher.

Scene Fourth—Winter, Elizabeth Gordon.

Scene Fifth—Devotions to the Goddess from the votaries of the several Seasons.

CHARACTERS—*Goddess*, A. K. Dole. *Devotees*, Misses Chaplin, Fogg, Fiske, Barr, Tonkin, Simpson, Parks, Bishop, Young, Kingsley, Claflin, H. Gordon, E. and M. A. Wharton, C. E. and M. L. Warren.

OCT. 15. The Excellence of Virtue seen in Action,

Ann V. Hunt.

The Providences of God, Aura Watkins.

Adventures of a Sheet of Paper, Martha Jane S. Harris.

Importance of Historical Knowledge,

Chastina B. Doloff.

The Forest Sanctuary,

Sarah Jane Head.

“Uneasy lies the head that wears a Crown,”

Frances Ann Magoon.

“Man, thou Pendulum ’twixt a Smile and Tear!”

Rebecca Clement.

OCT. 23. What are the real Enjoyments of Life?

Margarette A. Beattie.

Poetry—The Ruby-lipped Rose, Elizabeth B. Burns.

“Fortis sum qui sui vinco,” Eliza Ann Drake.

They are faded now, Frances Ann Little.

Unjust Criticism, Mary M. Smith.

In Solitude we are least alone, Harriet B. Ide.

Elected Hannah F. Giddings, President, and Misses Eliza A. Drake, Mary L. Chaplin, and Harriet B. Ide, Committee of Assignments.

OCT. 30. Female Accomplishments,

Elizabeth Appleton.

The Theme of Song, Lorenda H. Spalding.

The World in the Heart, Mehitable K. Gay.

Time’s last Visit, Mary T. Randall.

The Thorn is hidden, Eliza P. Rich.

Apostrophe to the Moon, Ann Ayer.

DISCUSSION—Was the slaughter of the ten Indians by Mrs. Dustin justifiable?

Aff. Susan H. Ramsay,

Neg. Emma M. W. Dana.

Delight in God,	Ann H. Simmons.
Apostrophe to Death,	Mary J. Prescott.
The Silent Answer,	Mary Sanborn.
For what do I study?	Sophia T. Person.
Universality of the Love of Life,	Abby K. Dole.
The Sum of Life,	Sarah Richardson.

Nov. 7 & 14. Voted that the usual exercises of the Society be suspended, and the time devoted to religious exercises.

Nov. 17. Special meeting called by order of the President.

Voted that the Ladies in the vicinity be invited to be present at the next meeting.

Elected Misses Wadleigh, Appleton, Spalding, Wharton, Committee of Arrangements.

Adjourned to the 21st inst. at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Nov. 21. Assembled in the Seminary Hall according to adjournment.

MUSIC—The Pilgrim Fathers.

DISCUSSION—Does the difference of Ability which exists among mankind owe its origin more to difference of Education than to native mental power?

Aff. Sarah Richardson,
Neg. Susan H. Ramsay.

The Ex-President,

Elizabeth Appleton.

MUSIC—America.

The Philosopher searching for Happiness,

Ann V. Hunt.

Votaries of Fame at the Resurrection,

Caroline B. Whipple.

DIALOGUE—Female Vanity, Catharine W. Bailey.

CHARACTERS—*Mrs. Lafayette Frizzle*, Sarah Ayer. Daughters of Mrs. F., *Agness*, L. H. Hebard. *Euphemia*, E. B. Loring. *Felicia*, M. A. Bean. *Mrs. Norton*, visitor, M. A. Hazeltine. *Betty*, maid servant, M. C. Culp.

The Mother's Grave,

Mary E. Turrill.

MUSIC—The old Kirk Yard.

Apostrophe to the Ocean,

Lorenda H. Spalding.

The Laurel,

Sophia M. Tonkin.

Twilight Reverie,

Rebecca Clement.

The Sailor,

Emma M. W. Dana.

MUSIC—Ship Ahoy!

Friendship's Power,

Aura Watkins.

Soliloquy of an Oak,

Marianne Wharton.

The Departed,

Ann S. Maine.

The Theatre,

Abby K. Dole.

Sunset among the Mountains,

Sarah J. Head.

MUSIC—In the wild Chamois tract.

The Wandering Spirit, Sophia M. Hope.
Musings of Napoleon at St. Helena,
Lydia F. Wadleigh.

DRAMA—Joan of Arc—Three Scenes,
Caroline B. Whipple.

Scene First—Private apartment in an Inn of Domreni. *Joan of Arc*, Harriet B. Ide. *Domestic*, Jennet, Ann Ayer.

Scene Second—Room in the Royal Palace *Joan of Arc*, H. B. Ide. *Lelia*, confidant of *Joan*, Jane E. Kingsly. *Maid of Honor*, M. C. Culp. *Page*, B. K. Simpson. *Attendants*, Misses Loring, Richardson, Burgess, Brown, Little, Wharton, Nichols, Gordon. *Sister of Joan*, E. M. Wharton.

Scene Third—Prison in England. *Joan of Arc*, H. B. Ide. *Abbess*, L. H. Spalding. *Nuns*, E. K. Gordon, R. B. Moore.

MUSIC—Captive Knight.

The Seraph's Garland, Caroline E. Griggs.
Valedictory Address, Catharine W. Bailey.

MUSIC—Evening Parting Hymn.

Adjourned to first Wednesday in the winter term.

DEC. 4. Met according to previous adjournment. The Recording Secretary being absent, appointed Miss M. M. Allen to this office. Elected Miss Abby K. Dole, President for the ensuing month, and Misses E. Appleton, A. S. Maine, and L. F. Wadleigh, Committee of Assignments.

A communication from Mrs. M. Hazeltine Smith was presented by the Corresponding Secretary.

DEC. 11. A Voice from the Past,
Emma M. W. Dana.

The Comet's Address to the Earth,
Marianne Wharton.

The Philosophy of the Mind, Mary A. T. Sawyer.
Moral Courage, Ann S. Maine.

God in Nature, Lois Burroughs.

DISCUSSION—Does Great Britain hold a more elevated rank in
morals than America? *Aff.* Lavinia L. Hebard,
Neg. M. Maria Allen.

Music from the Shore, Maria C. Culp.

Nature's Farewell, Harriet Kelcey.

"Dulcia est pro Patria mori," Caroline E. Griggs.

The Conqueror's Sleep, Eliza W. Richardson.

DEC. 25. March of Intellect, Librarian.
Germany, Ann V. Hunt.

Nature the true Mirror of the Deity,
Rebecca Clement.

Elected Miss Mary A. T. Sawyer, President, and Misses Patience L. Young, Lavinia L. Hebard, Ann V. Hunt, Committee of Assignments.

JAN. 1. Prayer, Mary R. Cobb.
 How far may we learn our Duty from the Light of Nature ?
 Hannah T. Dana.
 Prayer, Sophia M. Hope.
 Individual Responsibility for the Conversion of the Heathen,
 Abigail A. Nichols.
 Prayer, Lavinia L. Hebard.
 Requisites for a Missionary, Eliza J. Dickey.
 Prayer, Emma M. W. Dana.
 View of the present Missionary Operations,
 Adeline S. Chase.

Received in donation from Mrs. C. C. Hayden, Stewart's Voy-
 ages; and from Miss Eliza P. Rich, The Daughter's Own Book.

Voted, that the grateful acknowledgments of the Society be
 tendered to the respective donors.

JAN. 8. DISCUSSION—Are Mankind actuated more by Princi-
 ple than Policy in Acts of Benevolence ?

Aff. Catharine W. Bailey,
Neg. Caroline B. Whipple.
 The Bible as a Code of Morals, Rebecca P. Lambert.
 The New Year's Welcome, Emily M. Wharton.
 Homer and his Times, Elizabeth B. Loring.

DISCUSSION—Is the Support of Civil Power essential to the ex-
 istence of Christianity ? *Aff.* Emma M. W. Dana,

Neg. Caroline E. Griggs.

JAN. 15. Scottish Peasantry, Abby K. Dole.
 I too am Mortal, Eliza P. Rich.
 William the Leopard, Marianne Wharton.
 The Curfew Bell, Abigail A. Clough.
 The Wild Amaranth, Priscilla E. Clement.
 The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers,

Mary E. Turrill.
 The Mount of Olives, Betsey K. Simpson.

CONVERSATION—*English and American Ladies*,
 Priscilla C. Clement,
 Maria C. Culp.
 Review of the Life of Luther, Elizabeth Appleton.
 Romance of the Revolution, Calista H. Johnson.

JAN. 22. Beacon Star of Life, Sophia M. Hope.
 Day departs, Mary Brown.

DISCUSSION—Should Woman aim to influence the Political In-
 terests of our country ? *Aff.* Eliza J. Dickey,

Neg. Mary R. Cobb.
 Achilles' Shield, Mary L. Chaplin.
 Moslem Worship, Mary E. Turrill.
 The Treasures of the Deep, Eliza W. Richardson.
 Italy, Elizabeth R. Gordon.

Tale of Modern Greece, Lydia F. Wadleigh.
 Biblical Studies as a branch of Female Education,
 Ann S. Maine.

JAN. 29. A Drop of Patience, Catharine E. Warren.
 The Hope of Return, Maria L. Warren.
 Burial of the Emigrant's Babe, Rebecca Clement.
 Conscience the God within us, Caroline E. Griggs.
 True basis of Christianity, Abigail Ann Nichols.
 DRAMA—Five Scenes—The Crusades,
 Patience L. Young.

Scene First—in a Convent.

Scene Second and Third—in Palestine.

Scene Fourth—in Prison.

CHARACTERS—*Lady Abbess*, Elizabeth Appleton. *Queen of England*, E. B. Loring. *Princess of England*, E. R. Gordon.
Countess of Gloucester, M. L. Chaplin. *Nuns*, A. L. Gordon,
 E. W. Richardson, R. Clement. *Jewess*, M. A. Wharton. *Saracen*, S. M. Hope.

FEB. 5. Prayer, Judith Leavett.
 Wants of the West, Elizabeth Appleton.
 Prayer, Catharine W. Bailey.
 Influence of Tracts in Missionary Operations,

Abilena S. Harriman.

Prayer, Elizabeth R. Gordon.
 Obligations of the Heathen arising from Natural Religion,
 Abby K. Dole.

Prayer, Abigail Ann Nichols.

LECTURE—Operations of the American Board of Commissioners
 for Foreign Missions, Rebecca P. Lambert.
 Prayer, Librarian.

Elected Miss Elizabeth R. Gordon, President, and Misses
 C. E. Griggs, R. P. Lambert, C. B. Whipple, Committee of As-
 signments.

FEB. 12. Mexican Antiquities, Sarah Jane Moore.
 Visit to the Country, Caroline F. Barr.
 Monumental Grandeur, Lavinia L. Hebard.
 Lafayette and Napoleon compared,
 Abigail L. Gordon.

CONVERSATION—School Girl Etiquette,
 B. K. Simpson,
 E. M. Wharton.

The Unequal Distribution of Intellect,
 Catharine W. Bailey.

The Miller's Dictionary, Elizabeth B. Loring.

Review of the Life of Melancthon,
 Elizabeth Appleton.

Common Schools, M. Maria Allen.

FEB. 19. My Home is on the Shore,

Eliza L. Nash.

The Ancient and Modern Literati contrasted,

Patience L. Young.

Character of Joseph,

M. Maria Allen.

Military Glory,

Marianne Wharton.

Eulogy on Music and Eloquence,

Eliza A. Drake.

The Soul will never die,

Mary R. Cobb.

Virtue the Safeguard of a Republic,

Ann V. Hunt.

Received in donation from the Corresponding Secretary, 2 vols. of *Travels in Arabia and Petrea*, from Miss S. C. Ayer. Also, *H. More's Accomplished Lady*, and *Mrs. Opie on Slander*, from Mrs. Wilcox. The Society voted that a note of thanks should be presented to the donors.

FEB. 26. Party Spirit the Coadjutor of Bigotry,

Eliza J. Dickey.

Pleasures of the Imagination,

Eliza P. Rich.

Attempt great Things,

Emma M. W. Dana.

"Let Love be without Dissimulation,"

Ann S. Maine.

A Voice from Oblivion,

Priscilla E. Clement.

DIALOGUE—In three parts,

} Mary L. Chaplin,

Pride of Ancestry,

} Maria C. Culp.

Part First—Scene in a Hotel.

Part Second—A drawing-room in Virginia.

Part Third—Private room in Somerville.

CHARACTERS—*Landlady*, R. B. Moore. *Servant*, A. A. Clough. *Virginia Lady*, M. L. Chaplin. *Slave*, C. E. Warren. *English Ladies*, M. C. Culp, A. A. Nichols. *Cecilia*, E. M. Wharton. *Mrs. Beedle*, R. Clement. *Dorothy Wiggery*, E. W. Richardson. *Ora Whillmena*, M. L. Warren.

DISCUSSION—Is the Prosperity of a Nation founded on its Political Institutions?

Aff. Lavinia L. Hebard,

Neg. Ann V. Hunt.

Elected Miss C. W. Bailey, President, and Misses Priscilla E. Clement, E. M. W. Dana, and M. E. Turrill, Committee of Assignments.

MARCH 2. Introductory Prayer, Corresponding Secretary.

The Era of Missionary Enterprise,

Sophia M. Hope.

Prayer,

Eliza A. Drake.

Something has been done during the last forty years,

Mary R. Cobb.

Prayer,

Mary L. Chaplin.

Our Duty as Christians to the Heathen,

Eliza W. Richardson.

Prayer,	Marianne Wharton.
Present Necessities of the World,	Abigail Ann Nichols.
Prayer,	Rebecca Clement.
Missionary Spirit of Primitive Christians,	Mary E. Turrill.
Prayer,	Ann S. Maine.
The condition of Home Missions,	The Librarian.
Prayer,	Emma M. W. Dana.

MARCH 9. Time mostly occupied by presenting communications from absent members.

The Graces,	from Miss Susan F. Colby.
Rank of History,	“ Miss Laura H. Freeman.
The Office of Teachers,	“ Mrs. Z. O. Coburn.

DISCUSSION—Is the desire of leisure when employed greater than for employment when at leisure?

<i>Aff.</i>	Betsey K. Simpson,
<i>Neg.</i>	Emily M. Wharton.

The Obstacles to Perfect Happiness,
Mary Brown.

A COLLOQUY—Fictitious Reading, Misses A. A. Nichols, E. B. Loring, R. Clement, and E. P. Rich.

Closed the exercises by reading extracts of letters from Miss Rand, Rock Spring, Ill., Miss Stevens, Madison, Ill., and Miss Dana, Zanesville, Ohio.

MARCH 16. Greece, how fallen! Caroline E. Griggs.
Benevolence the Basis of true Politeness,

	Eliza A. Drake.
AN ESSAY—Taste,	Caroline B. Whipple.

DISCUSSION—Are the characteristics of pulpit eloquence, as exhibited by Robert Hall, more conducive to the permanent influence of Christianity than those of George Whitefield?

<i>Aff.</i>	Mary R. Cobb,
<i>Neg.</i>	Elizabeth Appleton.

Attempt to be what you would become,	
	Rebecca B. Lambert.
Conversation Français,	Lavinia L. Hebard,
	Ann S. Maine.

Great Events result from slight Causes,	
	Sophia M. Hope.

Valedictory Address,	M. Maria Allen.
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Adjourned to the second Wednesday of May.

LUCY ANN A. TEELE, *Rec. Secretary.*

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S DIGEST.

To the Acting Members of the Ladies' Literary and Missionary Association and Education Society of the New Hampton Female Seminary.

Dear Young Ladies,—You will recognize in the present communication the hand of your former Corresponding Secretary, addressing you, not as heretofore from the seat of studious halls, but from the quiet of domestic life. In view of this change, you perhaps would ask, if I still entertain my former sentiments upon the *constitution of human society and the mode of education best adapted to secure the ends of human life.*

Few subjects have afforded me more pleasure, as matters of speculation, than the *various relations which go to make up the tissue of human society.* Their mutual adaptation, their variety, their perfection and harmony, speak not only to the mind, but to the heart, and teach, in language too plain to be mistaken, the agency of an all-wise and supremely benevolent Being. There is perhaps no one accustomed to reflect, who may not have pursued this thought with greater or less satisfaction; but I have been inclined to believe there is something in the experience of domestic life peculiarly adapted to it. It is here, indeed, we find the leading elements of society exemplified in fact, and subject to the closest observation. From the conjugal relation, involving in itself all that is tender in sentiment and delicate in action, we pass to the several affinities of kindred arising from it, and thence to the wide-extended, grand idea of human society.

Between this last idea and that of a domestic community well developed and regulated, the analogy is so exact and so full, that the question might naturally arise whether it were not a part of the design of the domestic constitution to afford an illustration of

it. Indeed, I think it doubtful whether, without such an aid, we should ever have been able to apprehend the idea, as recognized in the code of divine law. It is here we behold a great social brotherhood, whose primary relation to each other is that of strict equality, modified by the numberless variations of age, constitution, office and condition. Here, too, we see our common Father providing with equal care for the necessities of His children, and administering justice among them with parental impartiality and love.

Can any thing be better fitted than such a view as this, to dispose our minds suitably towards every individual with whom we have to do? Could any one, with such impressions as it is adapted to inspire, deny to any member of the human family the rights of reciprocity and brotherly regard?

To impart correct views of the constitution of human society in its several departments, and of the laws which govern it, is a grand object of education. To this the efforts of the teacher should be directed, as the mind of his pupil becomes gradually developed, commencing with those relations which are nearest and most easily understood, and proceeding to such as are less intimate and obvious. Nothing will so effectually teach the mode of conduct proper to be pursued in our intercourse with the world, as a clear understanding of the relations it involves. All the practical maxims of life, however excellent, unless clearly perceived to have their origin in these relations, are adapted to act alone on minds essentially mechanical.

Such are the principles upon which the Seminary with which this Association is especially connected, has been, and I believe is still conducted. To develope well the mental faculties, so as to enable them to take a large and accurate survey of the wide field of observation;—to direct the attention successively to the several departments within this range, and assist in gathering from each a store of general principles to be garnered in the mind for future use;—to direct in the application of these principles to the conduct of human life, and in forming those habits which are to grow and strengthen with increasing years, and mould the character and destiny;—these constitute the basis and almost the fabric of education.

And with such an education, young ladies, may we not venture to step forth upon the arena of social and domestic life? Can

any change be rude or painful to us? Have we not anticipated all? We have not been trained merely to a round of habits. We have learned, I hope, to think and to reason. We have learned to recognize the administration under which we live, and to interpret and apply its laws. We have accustomed ourselves to yield obedience to rightful and salutary authority. We are familiar with the necessities of real life, and have trained ourselves to meet them with cheerfulness. These things have become a second nature to us; what, then, have we to fear?

But I am extending my remarks too far. I could wish to say many things for your encouragement and profit, but the nature of this article forbids. You do not need to be reminded of what we were wont, when we associated together, habitually to inculcate and to study;—of the duty of *persevering* in every good enterprise; of doing every thing from *principle*, and not from accident or caprice;—of extending the hand of *benevolent co-operation*, so far as practicable, to every one engaged in efforts for the general good;—of practising daily the gentle *virtues* which cluster round the shrine of *home*; and especially those dearer *christian charities* which your Heavenly Father loves. These are principles engraven not only upon your memory, but written in your hearts, and exemplified in your lives. The Lord bless you then, and enable you to press forward toward that perfection of character which is well pleasing in His sight, and to the full attainment of the christian hope.

Yours very affectionately,

M. HAZELTINE SMITH.

Miss Wentworth of Sandwich, a member of the Seminary previous to the formation of the Society, writes, in a letter dated March 10th, 1840:

Of those who were associated with me at N. Hampton, I now know comparatively little, except what I learn through the medium of the Report. This fact imparts a sacredness to your periodical, which no other consideration could possibly give; and as the opening of this new year has again forcibly reminded me of the interest of the Society which it represents, I am induced, thus early, to present my annual salutation to its beloved members, and to inquire for its present prosperity.

The events of every year give new and more cheering indications, that God, in His wise Providence, will make the Society's labors the means of incalculable good; especially do we look for this in the department of Education. The amount of good already secured, is sufficient to com-

mend it to the approbation and love of all Christians, and to warrant their cordial co-operation. As our operations can only be commensurate with our yearly donations, the Society having as yet no permanent funds, the expediency of prompt effort in this department, will be at once admitted. The results of our efforts on the temporal and spiritual interests of the community, especially the "far West," or the still more distant East, will no doubt be most happy. With such incitements before us, my dear sisters, let our onward progress evince to the public, that neither self-denial nor perseverance shall be wanting on our part to effect all that we could wish.

I feel it not only a pleasure but a duty, to report to you occasionally, our progress in regard to Literature and Missions; especially so, as I am the only acting member located in this immediate vicinity. I have no hesitancy in asserting, that a taste for literature is increasing, but the want of suitable aliment prevents it from being fully gratified. A good circulating library, frequent public lectures, and other means of instruction common in our more populous towns, are greatly needed. An Academy has been in operation about two years, under somewhat favorable auspices. Its happy results on the minds of youth, who have been brought under its influence, are very perceptible.

The spirit of missions received a new impulse in this region as the result of a missionary meeting, which was held at Wolfeborough, Nov. 5, 1839. The meeting was occasioned by the marriage of Rev. Leander Thompson and Miss Ann Eliza Avery, who have since gone out as missionaries to Syria. I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Mrs. T. some months previous to her sailing, and as she is to be employed in a very interesting field of labor, it occurred to me that she might be a valuable accession to our list of honorary members.

Among the earliest of the members of our Association, and the most valuable and punctual of our correspondents, is Miss Haddassah Stevens. She, for more than three years, has been Teacher in the Female Seminary, Madison, Ind. Under date of Dec. 9, she says:

My situation is in every respect agreeable; and I am as confident that Heaven designated my location, as though I had received a special direction to that effect. I have never for a moment regretted coming. Fortunate circumstances, more than any skill of mine, have given me success. Our school is very prosperous. The usual number has been above seventy. It has three departments, primary, middle, and senior. The year is divided into two terms of five months each. We have an examination at the close of each term. Our tuition for the primary class is ten dollars, middle twelve dollars, and the senior sixteen. The winter term has just closed. The examination seemed satisfactory to all present. The higher classes were examined in Geometry, Algebra, Rhetoric and French. Our Seminary will accommodate 125 scholars. We have one *large* room and a smaller one for Music, Library, and Philosophical Apparatus.

Your plan for the education of indigent females, met with my most decided approbation. It was a subject which long occupied my mind when in New England, and I hailed the formation of your society as a new era. I have regretted that it has not been in my power to aid in this benevolent object. The only reason why I have not, has been the derangement of the currency. I have, frequently, endeavored to get a bank note which would circulate with you, but have failed. I highly approve of auxiliary societies, and think that Louisville might be a very eligible situation for one. If there could be one formed in Mrs. Farnsworth's school, I would do all in my power to aid the object. I have not had opportunity to confer with Mrs. F. upon the subject, but promise myself this privilege the coming season.

We hope this plan will be carried into full effect. We believe nothing but unwavering perseverance is wanted, to secure the successful operation of Education Societies, in all our seminaries. Ladies have the reputation of being fickle, but I believe they may be induced, even with all the giddiness attending school-girl days, to perform cheerfully all the duties devolving on members of Missionary and Literary Associations and Education Societies.

Miss Ruth S. Robinson, the associate of Miss Stevens at New Hampton, now Principal of the Ladies' Seminary at Townsend, Mass., speaks in the highest terms of the association connected with that Seminary. In a letter dated Feb. 19, 1840, she thus writes :—

Our most valuable instrument for doing good, is our Lesbian Association, which has been in operation now nearly two years. It has done much towards enlarging our library, and assisting indigent young ladies in a course of study. It has passed a resolution, to devote its funds exclusively to the interests of education and literature in the Seminary, and to aid the needy as cases occur. We have abandoned all idea of publishing a report for the present, either by ourselves, or in conjunction with any other society, as it would so exhaust our funds that we should have nothing left for the above object.

A favorite scheme of Miss R.'s, is the formation of an association of female teachers. We most heartily concur in her opinion, that if teachers could become acquainted, a far greater amount of good would be accomplished, by the unity of effort, and the similarity of operation, which would necessarily result; and we will most cheerfully second any measures which shall tend to elevate the standard of female education, or develope the philosophical principle of conducting an extensive course of study.

Miss Henrietta Warren, another of our active members, is teacher of the Natural Sciences and Political Economy in the Seminary at Townsend. We were pleased to notice, in a catalogue of that seminary, that they had adopted the system of classing their pupils. We believe this is one of the best securities for an extended education. When there is an end in view, there will, generally, be courage to persevere until it is attained. This course seems especially desirable, when the object is to educate for an indefinite future, as is often the case in our seminaries for young ladies.

The first three Principals at Townsend, all of whom were among the first members of our Association, are now located in different states. Mrs. Leverett is assisting her husband in a Seminary at Greenville, Ill. Mrs. Currier is still, we presume, aiding Mr. C. in his duties as a home missionary at Milgrove, Steuben Co., Ind.; and Mrs. Brabrook, who spent two years subsequent to leaving Townsend at St. Louis, is now at Somersworth. Rev. Mr. B. is the pastor of the Baptist church.

Mrs. Brierly, Mrs. B's predecessor at S., is now at North Springfield, Vt. Rev. Mr. B. was appointed pastor of the church during the year 1839.

We have had no communication from either of the four last mentioned the past year—not for want of interest, we feel assured. We put it all to the account of multiplied cares. We trust, however, that other duties will give place to our claims, when we assure them, that a communication from each to present at the commencement of the Summer Term, would give an impulse, which would be felt throughout the season.

Three of our early members have been the past year located at Brandon, Vt., Mrs. Thomas, the wife of the pastor of the Baptist church, Mrs. Parker, the wife of the principal of the Seminary, and Miss S. M. Griggs, the Principal of the Female Department. I had the pleasure of attending an examination at the close of the Fall Term of 1838. There was then every appearance of a pleasant and interesting school.

Four of our number have been teaching at Hancock. Miss Patterson, who, during the summer, taught in the Seminary under the patronage of the Congregationalists, has been compelled, from ill health, to resign the duties of teacher. She is now at her own quiet home in Lawrenceburg, Mass. We have never had a more

faithful correspondent, or a warmer friend. We have received from her several communications during the past year. In her last she says, that she would most gladly have written something for our Report, had not her physician forbidden all mental effort. Mrs. Jones, the wife of the Principal of the Baptist Seminary at the time it commenced operations, and the associate of Miss Raymond, now the wife of the Rev. D. D. Pratt, Nashua, is engaged with her husband, in a select school in a part of the town remote from the Seminary. Misses Sawyer and Willard, the present teachers of the Baptist Seminary, have spent the past winter at New Hampton. We have received a letter from Miss S. since her return. She remarked, that the prospects for the present term were very flattering. They have a very interesting Literary Society connected with the seminary.

During the winter, I had conversation with Miss S. upon the subject of dress, as connected with ladies' seminaries. She would be an advocate for simplicity and economy, and would heartily co-operate in any measure which teachers should devise for the promotion of this object. She was of the opinion, that a simultaneous movement, in all our seminaries, might secure incalculable good.

We perfectly coincide with Miss S. upon this subject, and pledge ourselves to adopt, the coming season, any measures, which shall have for their object the removal of the pressure for money, more particularly as connected with the benevolent operations of the day.

Miss C. C. Culp, of Philadelphia, wrote us a short time since, that the present pressure was producing retrenchment, but not in desirable forms. Education and benevolence were curtailed, while extravagance in modes of living continued unchanged. So far as in our power, let us turn back the current, and where education and benevolence have not been the sufferers, let a speedy retrenchment, in other respects, prevent such an evil.

It would give us pleasure to receive letters upon this subject, from our members engaged as teachers in ladies' seminaries. It seems to us a matter which deserves our serious attention. If we would accomplish any thing in this respect, there must be unity of effort.

We have now no representative at the Rockingham Academy. The last of our members, who taught in that seminary, Miss N.

Aurelia Barker, is married to Mr. M. Burbank, and has removed to Shelbyville, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. B. are both engaged in the Buck Creek Seminary. Mrs. Prof. J. B. White, the first Principal at R., is still at Wake Forest, N. C. She visited New England during the last summer, and engaged Miss S. A. Nichols, as a teacher in a family in the vicinity of Wake Forest. We are sorry not to be able to give definite information respecting Miss N.'s location. Judging from the success of other members in that vicinity, she is pleasantly and profitably employed.

We are happy to acknowledge the reception of several new names, this year, from members of the Seminary previous to the formation of our Society. Among them, are Mrs. M. Bradley, of Rumney, Mrs. D. Morse, of Haverhill, and Mrs. J. F. Wilcox, of Amesbury Mills, Mass. It would have given us pleasure to have received, with their initiation fee, a contribution from their pens. Mrs. Wilcox, as a pastor's wife, can hardly fail of having something interesting to communicate, as connected with the progress of literature and religion.

In an official letter from Mrs. Titcomb, Boston, we were made acquainted with most of the changes connected with our members in that vicinity. Miss F. A. Harlow has removed to Marion, Ala. Miss H. T. Sharp, now Mrs. William H. Gregerson, resides in Roxbury. Miss Coburn, who, for several years, has been teaching at Lexington, spent the winter at her home, in Boston. Miss Mary L. O'Brien has been teaching in the Female Seminary at Bradford.

We owe Mrs. T. thanks for the skill and fidelity with which she has discharged her duties. If we had as efficient an agent in all the prominent places where our members are located, we should not want for funds in our treasury, or books in our library.

Miss Freeman, one of the officers of the Society at New Hampton during the year 1837, is now connected with the Seminary at Meriden. She has ever been a punctual and valuable correspondent. Her last communication, upon the subject of History, met a hearty response from the members present, and we hope the following extract will lead to increased assiduity in the pursuit of this liberalizing branch of study.

History gives a deep insight into the human heart, and reveals the secret springs of action. We can judge man only by his conduct. The faithful historian portrays him as he really is, neither adorned by the gay

trappings of flattery, nor his faults concealed by the delusive veil of friendship. The crimes of kings and the nobles of the earth, are too glaring to be buried in the urn of oblivion; they stand out in bold relief, upon the immortal annals of our race, affording melancholy proof, that power often chills the warm tide of benevolence, dries the springs of human sympathy, and withers the kindly affections of the soul. A few bright luminaries irradiate the general gloom,—a few cherished spirits, uncorrupted by luxury, and untarnished by love of glory, shine with pure lustre. A thousand pleasant associations cluster around such names as Alfred, Josephine, and Washington. But we are more frequently obliged to contemplate a Nero, wringing the life-blood from his subjects, a Philip insulting the memory of his noble father, and condemning his virtuous son to an early death, and the intriguing, base policy of a Richard or a Catharine de Medici. We dwell upon the recital of such enormities with horror. Indignation arises, in view of the stain upon our common nature. But who can assure himself, that he might not have been one of these very tyrants, placed in circumstances favorable to the cultivation of similar dispositions?

Who can trace the mournful progress of the inquisition in Spain, invested with all the magic interest of romance, and not feel his heart sink within him? From the deep, insidious design, the low ambition, the selfish pride, that led to its establishment, we learn what man, made in the image of God, may become. The sovereign Pontiff and his fiend-like agents, assuming the power that belongs to Jehovah alone, blasted the fairest flowers of virtue, by the breath of bigotry. A Dominican monk labored assiduously to infuse into the generous soul of the youthful Isabella, that profound dissimulation, restless love of power, and degrading superstition, which in due time compelled her to light the fires of this infernal tribunal. Thus arose an institution, that clouded forever the prospects, and changed the character of a people, once renowned for lofty spirit and chivalric valor. Would that this were a lone instance of human oppression—would that a similar one were not to descend to posterity, dimming the bright annals of American glory.

How often do haughty conquerors impose upon their weary soldiers the pomp and glitter of martial parade, in place of the fond endearments of home! What fatigue, toil and untold suffering have been endured in achieving their vain projects! Yet even in events like these, the wisdom of Him, who brings order out of confusion, and light out of darkness, though not always seen, may always be trusted. They who design merely to promote their own glory, increase their treasures, or gratify personal revenge, often confer lasting blessings upon the world, and subserve the very interests they would have suppressed. He who invented the sale of indulgences, to supply his empty coffers, little imagined that he was rousing a spirit in the bosom of Martin Luther, that would never slumber, till the wide-spreading branches of popery were lopped off, and the trunk itself shaken to its deep foundations. Nor did the Roman emperors, in so zealously persecuting the early Christians, suppose that they

were furnishing examples of meekness and patient endurance, that should animate and encourage the lowly disciples of Jesus to the end of time ; that should baffle infidelity, and afford incontestable evidence of the purity and sublimity of the religion they abhorred so deeply.

A mere knowledge of historical facts and dates, without this kind of reflection, that promotes self-knowledge, traces the mutual relation of cause and effect, that increases our humility, and recognizes, amid the seeming chaos of the moral and political world, the superintending care of Deity, fails of accomplishing its most important objects.

History affords many interesting and instructive topics of conversation, which more than supply the place of idle chit-chat and baneful slander. As its characters belong to the world, we may speak of their vices without detraction, and their virtues without the imputation of flattery. Un-generous remarks and cutting sarcasms upon the characters of our acquaintances, probably, proceed less frequently from settled malice, than from a want of that spirit of self-denial, which would suppress a brilliant *bon mot*, just rising to the lips, at the expense of a friend's reputation. An extended knowledge of general history, and the enthusiasm it is fitted to inspire, might almost banish this evil from society.

Many fine illustrations are drawn from history, and without a knowledge of its details, the most beautiful and apt allusions lose their "artful force," and instead of pleasing, excite a blush for our ignorance, sorely wounding to self-complacency. Hannah More, Mrs. Sigourney, and their sister spirits, have adorned their pages with many a gem from these exhaustless mines. Mrs. Hemans founded some of her most exquisite poems upon historical events. Our best novels, too, originate from the same source, and we often plead in apology for the time they consume, the great amount of historic lore they fix in the memory. But has not history in itself enough that is pleasing, and are we not more likely to gain correct knowledge by going to the fountain? By the aid of imagination, the interest of romance may easily be thrown around its glowing delineations and heart-rending descriptions.

Miss Colby, our first Librarian, is now Principal of the Female Seminary at New London. We owe her thanks for her kind wishes and her contributions to the funds of the Society, and to the interest of its meetings. The following is an extract of a communication from her, received Jan. 14th.

The early habits of school-girls influence the whole course of their future thoughts, feelings, and actions. If all the lovely and becoming graces, gentleness, modesty, and sensibility be blended with these early impressions, and with them be interwoven all the choicest, deepest principles of human nature, then, and only then, will they exert a salutary influence on the character of the future woman.

Manner, to be graceful, must be natural. Smiling, when there is nothing to excite a smile, or the exhibition of gestures, which are not

the natural expressions of emotions that are felt, produce no agreeable impression. A deep discernment, which reaches the truth, and an acuteness of sense, which feels instantaneously what is agreeable and what is not so, lie at the foundation of all good manners.

It is beautifully ordered by Providence, that the heart should be touched by innocence, sweetness, benevolence and sensibility, and that these, wherever found, should prove more attractive than all the spells of artificial manners, or studied rules of good breeding. "Nothing is beautiful that is not true," is a maxim which may justly be applied to woman, and can never be lost sight of without being followed by contempt and disgust.

Evenness of temper, and gentleness of disposition, which are accompanied by easy and gentle manners, are generally allied to a delicate and discerning taste. Hence, those studies and pursuits which most refine the taste, enabling it to detect what is beautiful, elegant and ornamental, will most harmonize the character, and confer loveliness upon its possessor. It is sometimes true, that a young lady possesses a great deal of knowledge, and is yet very disagreeable; that she desires to be useful, and yet fails in all her efforts to influence or benefit others. Well disciplined reasoning faculties and extensive knowledge will enable her to accomplish comparatively little, unless also her nicer senses of beauty, order, and uniformity be constantly cultivated.

Humility imparts a lustre to all the graces of character, and is a sure indication of good sense, as well as consistent with the most delicate taste. No girl can be truly lovely without it, or with it fail of being so. All of the distinctions which ever incline her to attach any importance to herself are vain and frivolous; far less becoming her than that lowliness of heart, which leads her really to esteem others better than herself. This influences her to exhibit undeviating civility and courtesy to all, and willingly to oblige, even where the obligation is neither felt nor acknowledged. Such humility is perfectly compatible with self-respect, a high sense of honor, and true generosity of temper, and so far from ever degrading a young lady, is indicative of that thorough refinement which finds a sweet and elegant pleasure in contributing to the happiness of others. It is peculiarly becoming a girl, since it implies sufficient understanding to feel her own imperfections, and an ability to discern her duties to others. It is humility, softly blended with sweetness and true dignity, which marks the well-bred lady, as well as distinguishes the consistent, heavenly-minded Christian.

Miss Owen, who will be remembered as an efficient teacher by the members of the Seminary, during the summer of 1839, a few months since became the wife of the Rev. Mr. Coburn, of Effingham. Though she is no longer teacher, her influence will be to elevate the office. In a communication to the Society, dated March 1st, she says:

When a scholar has teaching in view, there is a definiteness of purpose which calls forth all the energy of mind, strengthens every faculty and leads to efficient effort. It is a want of some motive to urge onward, which often prevents the female from that deep and extensive research, to which man is accustomed, and stamps imbecility and inaction upon her intellectual character. But let her aspire to become a teacher, with the full persuasion of the acquirements necessary, and she will begin to investigate thoroughly every object brought under consideration, and probably take a wider range in science. Is her education to contribute to celebrity only as a member of society?—she often neglects those studies whose peculiar province it is to discipline the mind, bring out, invigorate and polish native talent. With these, the teacher must become familiar, for she is to be subjected to the criticism of all classes; she becomes responsible for the correctness of her instruction. Here is an additional motive for her to treasure up the true principles of science.

There is a pleasure too, independent of the love of knowledge, in the idea, that we are making acquisitions for a useful purpose, that we shall be the happy instruments of dispelling the clouds of ignorance, and of diffusing more widely the light of science. But the personal advantages of *teaching* are greater if possible than those of studying with this object in view. This presents an arena where the powers may find full scope, imparts energy and nerve, and at the same time tends to fit for the duties of subsequent life. Philosophy discovers valuable truths respecting the powers and faculties of our natures; but they are abstract truths, little realized till we notice the developments of character for ourselves. I know of no place where human nature is studied to greater advantage, than in the school-room. There we are to preside over, and educate every variety of disposition, and every grade of intellect. We submit to the tuition of experience and experiment, two most thoroughly correct and faithful tutors.

While thus engaged, we have the means of making great proficiency in self-knowledge. We are strangers to *self*, until our capacities and passions have been tested by trials, where we must stand and bear ourselves out alone and independent until judgment and reason have been called into action. In teaching, we often experience such trials, such demands upon our noblest powers. Here we must unassistedly govern, direct and teach; we must decide what is right and wrong in action, devise means for encouraging some, for reclaiming others, and carefully discriminate between propensities that should be fostered, and those that should be checked. All this we must do, and *more*, alone and unassisted; we may borrow many rules, and receive much advice, but the responsibility of carrying such rules and advice into efficient practice rests upon the teacher alone. In these duties we also learn in what respects we are defective in acquirements or in tact of applying our knowledge, and can, before too late, before we have wrought out unhappiness and injury for ourselves and others, supply our defects, and rectify our errors. If we discharge the duties of this station faithfully, our moral character must

be improved. Here is a sphere, where every action should be performed with correctness, decision, and integrity, with cheerfulness, kindness, and love.

Several of our members have been engaged in common schools, in which they have acquitted themselves with much credit. We wish a greater proportion of our number would aspire to the honor of elevating this class of schools. We feel that in them is received a bias, which in a very important sense determines the future character. Miss C. F. Rogers wrote us a few days since that she had given up her select school, and was about to enter a public school at Lynn, Mass. She ranks high as a teacher, and commands an unusually large salary.

We were pleased to learn in a letter from Miss C. Tolman, now teacher at New Hartford, Ct., that Miss E. M. Russell, formerly a teacher in Lowell, Mass., had had great success in teaching in a public school at Reading, Mass.

The following sentiments from an active member, in a communication to the Society, seem to us just and worthy of consideration.

In common schools are mingled children of nearly the same age, alike uneducated. Their buoyant spirits have been, until now, unfettered. They are all life and animation, and can scarcely brook the restraints imposed upon them. The path of knowledge they often think a rugged one, and it is necessary to lure them by persuasions and encouragements to apply themselves closely to that, which so little accords with their present feelings. In a school-room is the realm of mind, over which the teacher is to preside, and to be in a great degree accountable for the strength of that foundation upon which at pleasure may be reared "a royal palace or a lowly dwelling." The consideration of the vast importance of the reception of true principles into the mind at an early period, should cause us to inquire whether the nature of the instructions received at common schools is such as to ensure a good commencement in the path of reasoning and the reception of such truths as we should desire to have act permanently on the human mind.

No one will deny that the youthful mind should be placed under the guidance of one who can appreciate the finer feelings of the heart, and who loves virtue—so that she may correct the evil passions, if any there be, and cause to increase in each heart a love for all that is ennobling in man. To this end, a perfect knowledge of human nature is required, that she may read the thoughts and know the motives that prompt to action—that they may be corrected if impure, and if just, her approbation may be evinced in such a manner that they may feel the happiness arising from purity of intention.

Some may say that they are ignorant of the manner of eliciting ideas from the minds of children. I will only say in view of this, that in the first place, the confidence of the pupils must be gained. This will be done chiefly by sympathy in all their joys and sorrows—by making it evident that their advance in the path of knowledge is truly desired. Again, *this* cannot be accomplished unless the welfare of the school is appreciated by the teacher. He cannot be expected to enter with his whole heart into an employment of which he knows not the importance; or if he has thus enlisted without consideration, can it be hoped that he will meet with success?

It may be said that in our land are literary institutions of which we may avail ourselves—why need the teacher of common schools labor so assiduously? Much depends upon first principles, upon early habits. If the teacher has negligently permitted the scholar to waste his precious moments—if general ideas alone of each pursuit have been obtained, he will still continue to skim carelessly over the surface, however favorable circumstances may subsequently be for closer investigation. Then too, there may be found under his guidance those who possess not the *means* whereby they may secure to themselves a literary course. They have noble minds—how sad the thought that these faculties should lie dormant! They may only require a little impetus, and their intellects will expand to the honor of humanity. How necessary that the feelings of the teacher should be interested in a cause so noble—that the desire of paltry wealth should not alone oblige him to be immured in these unguarded prisons! But the feeling that he is dealing with mind should cause him to love the employment, and cause the otherwise gloomy walls to be transformed into Arcadian groves.

We are happy to say that the intelligence from the teachers at the South has this year been uniformly good. Miss Lucy Ann Richardson, in a letter from Elk Hill, Amelia Co., Va. writes:—

I am pleasantly situated in the same family in which Mrs. Prof. White formerly taught. I find the people every thing that is amiable and excellent, and the neighborhood extremely hospitable. With all the kindness which I have received, however, my predilections are strong in favor of the North. I often think how little I prized the privileges which I enjoyed in New England, and fancy that if I now possessed them they would seem invaluable. We have Baptist preaching only one Sabbath in each month, and then only one service.

Miss Hannah F. Johnson is teaching in the family of a wealthy planter at Waccamaw, Georgetown, S. C. She has the instruction of four children, gives also religious instruction in a Sabbath school, and has permission to teach as many of the eighty slaves on the plantation as desire it. She speaks of them as interesting, and apparently anxious and solemn. One of the slaves is a member of the Baptist church at Charleston.

Miss Harriet N. Willard is teaching in the Female Institute at Tuscaloosa, Ala. We have received no communication from her the past year.

Miss Lucy Brown writes from Danbury, Wilkes Co., Georgia, Dec. 2d, 1839:—

My school has been more flourishing this year than I had anticipated. It is the custom of the Southern young ladies to complete their education at so early an age, that I have found it impossible to pursue any regular system of mental discipline in school. The majority of them think it quite sufficient if they can obtain a knowledge of the common branches of an English education. If to these they add a knowledge of drawing, painting and music, they consider themselves highly accomplished. They are introduced into society at an age when they ought to be acquiring knowledge to fit themselves for future usefulness.

I have engaged to take charge of a Female Academy at Greenwood, Abbeville District, S. C., for the ensuing year. I have the pleasure of Miss Hart's society. She has engaged to accompany me as a music teacher. We are offered a much higher salary than we are now receiving. This is our inducement for leaving.

The perusal of the Fifth Annual Report was very interesting, and awakened emotions of the most pleasing nature. I highly approve of the plan of forming consociate societies, and trust the one originating among the romantic wilds of New Hampton, will prove to be a fixed star, around which will eventually be clustered many a bright constellation.

Our graduates of this year, have, almost uniformly, gone south of New England. Miss Sarah Richardson is at Edgefield, C. H., S. C., in a Seminary under the supervision of Dr. Johnson. In a letter, dated Feb. 29th, she says:—

I reached Edgefield the 18th January. Find the place all that I could wish. The surface is somewhat uneven, though not sufficiently so to be termed hilly. The forest trees are mostly the pine, mingled with the oak. The climate is delightful. The peach trees are now in full bloom, and the garden literally covered with flowers.

The school is called the Edgefield Female Academy. It consists, at present, of about seventy pupils. The number is much larger in the summer. As is generally said, by those teaching at the South, the greatest difficulty is in government. This is owing to the manner in which they have been educated when young. They are, too often, treated like young ladies: the consequence is, *they become too old for their years*.

I am anxious to see the Report, to learn of the welfare of our widely scattered sisters and those at present connected with the Seminary. May your school continue to be blessed, and while distinguished for its intellectual advantages, may it still be refreshed with heavenly dews. The Society, too, may the best of blessings rest upon it.

Miss Martha Richardson left New England in company with Miss S. Richardson, to become teacher in a Seminary in the vicinity of Wake Forest. We have received no communication from her since she entered upon her duties.

Miss S. Sawyer is teaching in the Female Seminary at Harrisburg, under the supervision of Mrs. Kingsford. Jan. 8th, the school numbered seventy-two pupils. She remarks that the situation is every thing she could wish.

Miss Sarah B. Gault is teaching in the Flushing Institute, N. Y., under the care of Dr. Schroeder. She writes soon after entering upon her duties:—

My anticipations are more than realized. No one could help expressing admiration of the edifice, and the elegance and spaciousness of the apartments. We have now only forty pupils—a large number was not expected this winter. Dr. S. has the promise of a full school in the spring.

Miss Jane Cummings is now at Baltimore. In a letter received a few weeks since, she was waiting an opportunity to teach.

Miss Dyer, who looked forward, during her course of study, to a teacher's life as one of usefulness and happiness, wrote, a little time since, that ill health compelled her to relinquish the idea for the present. It would give us pleasure to know that she was exerting her influence as a teacher, but we have no doubt it will be salutary, however she may be situated. Her letters always breathe a spirit of devotion. She says, in a letter dated South Reading, Mass., Jan. 12:—

I never felt as now the duty and blessedness of entire consecration to God. I have realized, in a degree, what I never did before—the awful responsibility that rests upon a Christian. We are “a saviour of life unto life or of death unto death” to all the immortal souls around us. We are exerting an influence every moment of our lives, either to lead others on in the way of holiness, or to drag them down to perdition. O! 't is a fearful, “an awful thing” *to live*, as “*to die*.” But His grace is sufficient for us. It is also a blessed thing to live when we no longer live, but “Christ liveth in us,” and when we can say as the Apostle said, “The life I now live in the flesh, I live by faith on the Son of God, who loved me and gave himself for me.” I have felt to say continually, “My peace is like a river; the water that Christ has given me is in me a well of water springing up into everlasting life.”

The success of our members, who have become teachers in the Western States, calls for unfeigned gratitude and praise. To Miss Stevens, located at Madison, Ind., I have already referred. Miss Mary P. Rand left New England for Salem, Ill., in the year 1838. Her design was to fit teachers in the vicinity of the location which they were to occupy. She found, however, that the early period at which all left school, precluded the possibility of effecting much in this respect. She afterwards taught a little time at Mt. Vernon, in the vicinity of Salem, but subsequently returned to S. and established a school of an elevated order. Algebra, Geometry, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, and the languages, were among the studies taught. The changes, since that period, may be learned from her own letter, dated January 25, 1840.

When I wrote last I was in Salem. I remained there until they had a Baptist church constituted. Then I felt more reconciled to leaving. At the earnest solicitation of the people at Alton, I became teacher in that place. I could not, however, feel perfectly contented there, for it always appeared that my influence was in a measure cut off. There were enough to conduct the Sabbath school, prayer meetings, sewing circles, and indeed all the benevolent operations. I remained there only a year.

I am now at Rock Springs, and board in the family of the Rev. J. M. Peck. This is a very pleasant situation, and seems a very eligible one for a Female Seminary. You will see in the Baptist Banner and Pioneer, which accompanies this letter, what are our present prospects in this respect.

In the Banner, to which she refers, there are the most flattering accounts of Miss R.'s success as a teacher, and an ardent desire manifested to secure for her a permanent school in the building formerly known as the Rock Spring Seminary. The Banner, in the article with reference to Miss R.'s school, says, that, until the year 1826, not an academy, seminary, college, or boarding school existed in Illinois or Mississippi, except institutions under the entire control and supervision of the Catholics. Jan. 1, 1827, a meeting was held, a system organized, trustees appointed, and a subscription circulated for funds. The next November the Rock Spring Seminary was opened for students, and in a few weeks there were between ninety and a hundred scholars. This institution continued in operation until May, 1831, when the ill health of the Principal caused its operations to be suspended. The building is still in a good state of preserva-

tion, and, with some slight repairs, will afford a public hall and six private rooms.

Miss R. kindly offered to send us the *Banner* and *Pioneer*. She could not forward a more acceptable present. Here, "nestled among the mountains," we should know little of the changes in the busy, bustling world, were it not for periodicals.

Our reading room will be open the first of May: then well conducted periodicals, upon religious, literary and political topics, will be gratefully received.

Miss Mary M. Hill is teaching at Mt. Juliet, a village about forty miles south-west of Chicago, on the River des Plaines. We received a communication from her the earlier part of the year. She had, until then, been teaching a common school, and remarked, that one of this kind could be secured at almost any time, at a very good salary. She had received at the rate of \$240 per year. She was, at the time she wrote, about to commence a select school. Miss H. remarks, that the various schools at Chicago were well supplied. Mr. ——— had the charge of the Female Seminary under the patronage of the Baptists. Lockport, five miles above, was destitute of a school. She thought it would afford an eligible situation for a Ladies' Seminary.

Miss Clapp, in a letter dated Washington, Ind., Feb. 14, says:

I spent half of the past year at New Albany. My school was small, yet my labors were abundant. We have formed a Female Missionary Society, prayer meetings, and sewing circles. On the Sabbath I go to my school at 9 o'clock, after that, listen to three sermons, and then walk a mile out of town to attend our African school. For two years I have been solicited to come to Washington: I came in September, commenced school with seven pupils, and closed the first quarter with twenty-three. Recommended the present term, January 20th, with sixty pupils,—many of them from abroad.

I wish I could obtain an accomplished teacher as an associate in the Seminary, which I shall probably open in this place in the spring. It would be desirable to have one who understands music and painting. I might this season secure schools for eight or ten, if they were here in the spring. Could not some come at the time of the Convention at Louisville, in June? I expect to be there. I should be happy to receive letters upon the subject previous to that time.

It will be necessary for those who come, to prepare for difficulties and toil. It seems quite romantic in New England to talk about the West. But to us, who are wearing out amid the toils and perplexities so incident to a teacher in this country, all is sober reality. Yet for one, I would

not bend my steps to that land of charms, to spend the remnant of my days, even in the bosom of friends. No, I could not, when the wants of the vast West are spread out before me in such lively colors.

I have not forgotten my favorite scheme of forming a Female Education Society in this vicinity. I sometimes feel that when this is accomplished I shall be at rest. My present plan is, to form a society of this kind in the Seminary I design to open in the spring. I think this would be a favorable location, although there may be others more desirable.

Miss Sarah W. Dana has removed from Greenville, Ohio, to Zanesville. In a letter dated Feb. 24th, she says:—

I find my location very agreeable—my Seminary is at present flourishing. My sisters enjoying the exalted privileges of New England, can have no idea of the difficulties connected with the establishment of a Female Seminary, designed to give a thorough and correct education in a western town. Education is not appreciated, talent and mind are not appreciated. Wealth, luxury, and pleasure are the all-absorbing pursuits. Sad, indeed, is the picture of the intellectual and moral condition of this fair portion of our country: still, it becomes us to raise our voices and hearts in gratitude to Heaven, in consideration of what has been done, and is now doing, for its elevation. Through the indefatigable labors of a common school superintendent, much has been done for the universal establishment of public schools, and the correction of their character. The County Convention of teachers too, which during the past year has been held in a majority of the counties in this state, has done much to correct mistaken views of parents and teachers, to interest the community generally in the cause of education, and to elevate the character of common schools. But much remains yet to be done.—Many schools, it is true, are supplied with good teachers, but with many the case is very different; teachers may be found, (I am personally acquainted with one,) who have not the least idea of any science, and who cannot even read intelligibly.

If there are any of my dear sisters, who are prepared to deny themselves, and to make almost any sacrifice if they may but do good, let me assure them there are many barren wastes, which a skilful laborer might turn into a fruitful field, bringing forth gladness and rejoicing.

There are, probably, some remaining with you, who will remember my name, and, perhaps, the enthusiasm I formerly evinced for the West. It has not in the least abated, but rather increased. I do not regret that I decided to make this my field of labor. It is, however, quite a different thing to be an emigrant teacher in prospect, than in reality."

Miss Nancy F. Gordon is located at Potosi, Mo. The place is very elevated and healthy—she remarks in one of her letters, that there is the least sickness in that place of any she ever knew. I believe her school has not been as large as she anticipated.

This has arisen from its remoteness to any settlement. She will, probably, the coming season, change her present location for a situation in one of the Seminaries about to be opened in that region. She, I believe, has been invited to become teacher in a new Seminary in Jefferson, the capital of the State.

Near Memphis, Miss., is a school which she has had in view, as being perhaps a desirable location. We hope difficulties apparently insurmountable will not discourage, but that so much enterprise as she has shown herself to possess, will enable her to persevere until something is accomplished for the West. Every situation has its difficulties and its evils. Change of place changes more frequently the character than the amount of our troubles. If we would become useful, we must stay long enough in a place to devise, perfect, and execute.

Miss Mary Greenwood has been the past year at Cincinnati. We have not received a communication directly from her, but one of our correspondents at the West speaks in the highest terms of her as a teacher. We hope in our next Report to present a communication from her own pen.

Mrs. Hinkley, the wife of one of the Editors of the Banner and Pioneer, in a letter received a few days since, says:—

Do not construe my silence into a want of interest or forgetfulness of you or the Society. This is by no means the case. My long silence has resulted from ill health. I have written but one letter for the last six months.

I know of no subject upon which I can write that would be more interesting to you than the religious change which has taken place here during the last year. Previous to June there was little religious feeling. The last of that month the Baptist church commenced a series of meetings, which were continued seventeen days. In a little time there was a universal awakening, and the interest continued after the meeting was closed. Since that time forty have united with the Baptist church, and more than twenty with the Presbyterian.

WOMAN'S MISSION-GROUND.

Like a fair plant that opens to the day,
 And turns its blossoms to the genial ray,
 Blending its sweetness with the sun's pure light,
 —So the young Christian, wak'd from sin's dark night,
 With heart expanded, and meek eye of love,
 Lifts all her wishes, hopes, and thoughts above;
 And consecrates, with humble prayers and tears,
 To her dear Saviour all her future years.

As budding flowers are ope'd by gentle winds,
 As the warm shower the frozen stream unbinds,
 So tears and prayers each generous impulse waken,
 From the world's lethargy the soul is shaken;
 And with new strength endow'd and faith inspired,
 New motives furnished, and new triumphs fired,
 In fervent trust the true believer goes,
 Pouring love's oil upon life's sea of woes,
 And happy in diffusing happiness,
 The lesson learns—it is most bless'd to bless.

Must woman wend to sultry India's shore:
 And Afric's deep and untrod wilds explore?
 The hopeless heathen seek mid isles afar?
 Brave ocean's storms, and pestilence, and war?
 This may be duty—every ill she'll dare,
 When called her loved companion's toil to share.
 But still her true appointed mission-ground,
 In every land, is where the young are found.
 The Guardian she of childhood's sinless band,
 The Teacher, formed by holy nature's hand;
 Each young immortal to her care is given,
 As slave of earth to train, or heir of heaven.

Ye noble few, who strive your race to mend,
 Know the Reformer must be woman's friend;
 Yes, poor, neglected woman must be sought,
 Her mind enlightened, and her duty taught;
 She rears the human plant, the blossom tends,
 Her soul through every nerve and fibre sends.
 What wonder dark, degrading evil reigns,
 While in blank ignorance her *soul* remains!
 Oh! give her light—that knowledge which imparts
 The way of truth to warm and willing hearts.

And tremble not, proud man, lest she should dare,
 The sceptre of earth's sovereignty to share ;
 Thy boasted reason by her wit dethrone—
 She has an empire dearer than thine own :
 Thine are the thorns of life—hers human flowers—
 Show her this realm, its duties, pleasures, powers ;
 And doubt her not, though with all lore endued,
 Her highest aim will be—to make her children good.

SARAH JOSEPHIA HALE.

Boston, April 13, 1840.

MISSIONS.

We have been accustomed to receive information of the state of Domestic Missions from the wife of the late Corresponding Secretary of the Home Mission Society. Mrs. Crawford was ever ready to present any facts connected with the subject, or to inform of important locations for teachers. She is now at New London, at the residence of her father. In a letter dated March 13, she says:—

The Lord has laid his hand very heavily upon me. It will be impossible for you to conceive of the anguish of spirit which I have been caused to feel, in the death of my dearest earthly friend. I have lost one of the best of husbands ; yet it is the Lord who has brought this dreadful affliction upon me, and I wish to feel that He has done all things well, and say, “though He slay me yet will I trust in Him.” He has shewn me that an arm of flesh is but a frail reed to lean upon, and that in Him alone should I hope, in Him alone should be my confidence. I sometimes feel now that He alone is my consolation and chief joy. His promises are sweet, yea very precious, and His goodness very great.

We have had no communication from Mrs. Seymour, formerly located at the missionary station at Pokegama, or from Mrs. Kellum, in the Indian Territory, on the Arkansas. Our knowledge of the present state of the Indians, has been derived from the Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. This document states that “schools are one of the most important objects, if not the greatest connected with the Indians.”

The Methodist Episcopal church, in accordance with a plan proposed last year, is engaged in erecting an establishment for a Manual Labor School, at the mouth of the Kansas River, and the western line of the State of Missouri, in the country of the Shawnees. The Report of the Fort Leavenworth exhibits in detail the great progress which has been made towards the completion of the preparations. They expect to accomplish much "by the connexion of manual labor and mechanic arts with book instruction." The agent says:—

One great mistake has, I think, been made in most every instance now recollected—more boys are educated than girls, and the preparatory arrangement seems to contemplate it. Upon what principle of human action is this inequality founded? All experience and observation throughout the world, argue against it. Unless the Indian female character is raised, and her relative position changed, such an education as you can give the males will be a rope of sand, which, separating at every turn, will bind them to no amelioration. Necessity may force the culture of a little ground, or the keeping of a few cattle, but the savage nature will break out at every temptation. If the women are made good and industrious housewives, and taught what befits their condition, their husbands and sons will find comfortable homes and social enjoyments, which, in any state of society, are essential to morality and thrift. I would therefore advise that the larger proportion of pupils should be females.

Here is a field of labor for sacrifice. No insurmountable barrier hinders our becoming missionaries to the Indians beyond the Mississippi, or to the ignorant and degraded among our own people. Teachers, too, may safely excite a missionary spirit, as connected with these scenes of labor. In the words of our Librarian,—

We can excite among our sex a sympathy for the ignorant, the degraded of our own land. We can awaken all the finer sensibilities of the soul, and then say, go and change the aspect of the moral waste. We can bid them look at the increasing number of empire states, swarming with a population gathered from every country in Europe. We can ask them to ascertain the intellectual and moral condition of this people, who are to guide the interests of the mightiest nation that ever shadowed the earth. We can lead them to enquire, whether the political history or the genius of our institutions encourages the thought, that there is cherished in the bosom of our country all that is lofty in morals, or holy in christian action; whether the peace and apparent virtue so universally prevalent, secure to us the hope that all is safe. We can cause to appear, that even New England, whose standard of morality is as high as

any on the globe, exhibits her multitude deprived of the means of grace, and that the other portions of our country present a far greater destitution.

Sisters, upon us, who regard with sacred favor the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom, depends, in part, the great work to be done. As females, in our own country we are not left without labor. Without fear of having our motives condemned, we may enter the school-room of the villager, the cottage of the mountaineer, or the wigwam of the Indian, and enforce the beauty and universal adaptation of the principles of the gospel.

It has often been said, that every thing sacred in our political interests is based on the virtue of the rising generation. We then, as teachers, may effect materially the permanency of our nation's prosperity. Shall we be accessory to its vitality, or to its withering decay? If it is necessary to exert ourselves for our country's welfare, much more should we labor, not only as teachers, but as those given up entirely to the work of God, to secure the salvation of the immortal soul. We regret much that the plan of procuring situations for those wishing to teach in the West, has not been effectual in its operations. But we are not excused on this account. Scarcely any of us but may, through the medium of friends, find locations where we may employ our energies in the noblest of all causes—the cause of God.

The missionaries in Burmah have not made as frequent communications during the past year, as in those previous. This has been owing to change of location, and sickness. The prospect of a war in Burmah Proper, caused the missionaries there to retire from their stations during the political agitations, and join their brethren in British Burmah; their sphere of operation has been consequently restricted.

Miss Davis, of Brookline, has kindly furnished intelligence respecting the Arracan Mission, extracted from the letter of Mr. and Mrs. Comstock, and Mrs. Mason. In a letter dated March 13th, she says:—

I was gratified by the reception of letters from my dear brother and sister C. last week, bearing date of 22d August last, and containing information of a very cheering description respecting their present location, health, prospect of usefulness, &c.

It may be recollected, that late in the year 1837, the health of Mr. Comstock's family rendered it necessary for them to take a journey to Calcutta and Maulmain. After being absent more than a year, they returned to Arracan in February, 1839, in comfortable health, in company with the Rev. Mr. Stillson and wife, as their associates in labor, and they are now pleasantly settled at Ramree. It was not without regret, however, that they were obliged to abandon their old station, Kyouk Phyo.

Their feelings cannot better be described than by giving an extract of a letter from my dear sister, dated soon after leaving, and while on their voyage to Calcutta. She says :—" During half the day (Nov. 21st, 1837,) on which we left, we were surrounded by a number of the poor natives, who came to express their sorrow at our departure, and beg that we would 'come back very quick.' They followed us to the boat, and I could not restrain the tears that came unbidden, as I shook hands with the friendly women whom I had so long pitied and loved, and thought that they were again to become strangers and wanderers over the wide earth. But I felt most sad, after we got safely on board, and Lucy and Oliver* asleep. I sat down quietly on deck, beneath the light of the pale still moon, and thought that for three long years we had been laboring among the wretched heathen in vain, and spending our strength for nought; that the story of a precious dying Saviour's love, had been treated by them as an idle tale. Oh! thought I, could we but have one poor soul redeemed through our instrumentality to be a light to these deluded ones, I could rejoice to go, or rather, I could go with a comparatively light heart."

An idea of their present location and prospects may be obtained by the following extracts from the letter of Mr. Comstock, dated Ramree, Arracan, March 2d, 1839. "This tour is a day or more distant from Kyouk Phyoo, and brother Stillson and I have come down to see if we can make arrangements for removing here some seventy days hence, at the close of the hot season. This town is surrounded by hills, without any opening to the sea, or the plain country beyond, so that the air growing hotter day by day, and confined here, becomes extremely hot, rendering the place for about two months unfit for the residence of Europeans. We are all called Europeans in this country. Notwithstanding this, however, the place has a high reputation for health. It contains from 8 to 10,000 inhabitants, and at no great distance are a great many populous villages. It is, therefore, a desirable location for two missionary families. Indeed, I think there are but few cases in which one family should occupy a station alone. Although the main design of our visit to this place is to search for houses, yet we have brought native assistants and tracts with us, and we are endeavoring to spread among the people the knowledge of the way of salvation. They seem to be perfectly satisfied with their own religion, and stupidly indifferent to the interests of their souls.— Surely nothing but the rich and powerful grace of God can make them Christians. We need the quickening influence of the Holy Spirit more than any thing else."

In another letter of June 20th, 1839, Mr. C. thus writes :—

We are now pleasantly located in Arracan again, and hope the Lord is about to use us in saving souls. I cannot think of giving the province back again exclusively to the dominion of Satan without farther effort. What is to be gained by delay? Or is it really proposed to let all these heathen, generation after generation, go down to everlasting burning?

* Mrs. C.'s children.

The Tenasserim province, with not half the population of Arracan, has now fourteen missionaries, and ordinarily has eight or ten. Brother Stillson and myself are alone in this province, and I fear, from what I have just heard from the Board, that we shall continue so for a long time to come. Do try to get your christian friends to pray for us frequently and fervently. I presume we are not forgotten, but we desire a special and effectual remembrance at the throne of grace now. Should our present attempt to establish the kingdom of Christ in this long neglected province fail, I fear it will be long ere another attempt is made. A great many are now hearing the gospel daily, and some manifest a degree of interest in the glad tidings. One woman, the wife of an assistant, professes to have "a new heart." We have been here only five or six weeks, and of course cannot yet speak very definitely of our prospects. We cannot help feeling, however, that the Lord will kindly give us some souls here as our hire.

The following extracts, of still later date, are from the pen of Mrs. Comstock :—

July 11th. We have been at our new station, Ramree, two months ; are much pleased with it as a field of labor. The inhabitants are more numerous, intelligent, inquisitive, and willing to listen to the truth of God, than those of Kyouk Phyoo. The cholera has prevailed ever since our arrival, and the rains have been so severe that I have not been able to go out much, yet from what I have been able to see of the town and people, I think I shall feel at home and happy among them. Mr. C. has full and attentive congregations at the native house, every evening that the rain admits of his preaching. Three evenings in the week he preaches at brother Stillson's, and generally as often as that at the native houses.—Many come to the house to ask for tracts during the day. On the whole, I think we have never been more pleasantly located, or in a more hopeful field than at present. Oh ! for an abundant outpouring of the Holy Spirit. This is all, yes, all we want. Many are convinced, but their hearts are as hard and unmoved as the mountains of ice in the polar seas. I hope we have been taught, at least to a degree, to realize that we have nothing to hope from any earthly source, that we must not lean on an arm of flesh. No, we must not look for help lower than the throne of the Most High. I do believe he has a blessing in store, and that it will ere long descend on these devoted children of superstition. Oh ! could we see these poor Arracanese turning to the heathen's Saviour, I know not but we should be too happy to live. But are not their souls dearer to the Saviour, infinitely dearer, than they can be to us ? Does he not know their wretchedness, their degradation, their every need ? Yes ! and there is yet mercy with him, and redemption that he may be sought unto. Oh ! pray for us much and often, and for these poor heathen.

Aug. 21, 1839. Your heart would ache to see with what indifference, yea scorn and hatred, many of these poor heathen listen to the tidings of salvation from sin and hell. Nothing but Almighty power and love can convert their souls. It seems to me that a greater degree of Divine

power is necessary to convert a heathen than to convert a soul in a christian land. To gain any ground among the heathen, or to do them much good, seems truly like "picking through a stone wall with one's fingers," and yet would it be so if we possessed that firm faith in God, that unwavering reliance on an Almighty arm, that spirit of fervent, constant prayer, that we ought to possess? Pray for us that our faith fail not, but that we may be faithful even unto death.

I fear, dear sister, that you and other Christians in America do not feel enough, do not pray enough for the poor heathen and their missionaries, or at least do not feel in the right way. You need not feel more for a missionary's privations or hardships. They ask not your sympathy—they need it not, in this respect; but they do need your frequent, fervent prayers, that they may be more holy, more Christ-like—that they may have grace to stem the tide of worldly influence and sin that deluges this country. Where, even among professing Christians, do we see any thing but worldliness, disregard of God's commands, and almost universal daring shamefaced iniquity. Oh! how would your heart bleed at a glance of European society in India. I used to think while in America (and I believe it is rather a widely disseminated feeling) that missionaries would be almost of necessity, that they could scarcely help being eminently holy—that holiness would follow a missionary life almost intuitively. But since I have seen the influence, almost without exception more than worldly, by which they are surrounded, I wonder that they are not carried away more by the error of the wicked, or rather I am led to praise more loudly that sustaining grace that keeps them from falling and makes them happy in their labors, while deprived of the multiplied means of grace they once enjoyed. Again, you who are among civilized people know nothing of the opposition and reproach which a Christian must receive from the heathen. True there are some sunny spots in the missionary's career, when those who hear, "receive the word gladly." But in how great a majority of instances, does the story of a Saviour's love seem to them as an idle tale!

The extracts from Mrs. Mason's letters were written to her relatives in Brookline. The first is dated, on board barque Apthorp, Atlantic Ocean, Jan. 6, 1839:—

You will doubtless be surprised that I am still on board the barque, but the breezes have not been strong enough to bear us on any faster. We have been running in the latitude of Tavoy river this afternoon, but at too great a distance to see the hills. The company of my young friends has been a great comfort to me, yet my situation has been far more lonely than in going to America.

" I stand alone, with naught to love ;
The tendrils all unclasped,
Which round the three—the darling ones,
So fondly once had grasped.

And in the wildness of my woe,
 Perchance my prayer went up,
 With silent murmurs unto Him
 Who mixed the bitter cup.

But I have learnt to kiss the hand
 Which chastens thus in love,
 To fix the heart which fainted here
 Upon its rest above."

God has been merciful and kind, and my naturally cheerful temperament has been greatly in my favor, but none will ever know what I have suffered when alone. Knowing there were none around who could enter into my feelings, I have tried to keep them to myself. But nature will not always be concealed. My heart is now divided between the two most distant portions of the earth, and while I long to reach my home, I tremble too. It remains for me yet to learn that the newspapers did not report me true.* Hopes and fears alternately predominate.

Tavoy, Sept. 21, 1839. There are many events in our lives upon which we look back as we do upon a stage of a journey—as so much accomplished; and such an one to us is the completion, this month, of the translation of the New Testament into Karen. Mr. Mason has been assisted in it some by the other members of the Karen department. The Epistles, which they have been doing, have not all been sent in, but as far as he is concerned the work is done. Matthew, John, and Luke have been printed, and Acts is now in the press. Six years of direct labor have been given to the Karens, and now we have a large hymn-book and eight or ten tracts and school-books, besides the Testament in part, as mentioned above, in the hands of the people, several hundred readers, and a thousand or more church members.

As far as Tavoyers are concerned, the prophecy is still uttered over dry bones, but our faith in Him, who is able to make them live, is still unshaken, and we hope some day to see them animated. The influence of the priests is on the wane. The kyongs erected of late are little better than the dwellings of the common people, whereas in former days they lived in princely style. In one not far from our residence, the priest was entirely forsaken, and announced his intention of leaving, when the villagers said, "Do not go—do not go," and sent some of their sons to keep him company.

The following, from the letters of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, was forwarded by Miss Rogers, of Warner. Mr. and Mrs. J. sailed for the Sandwich Islands in 1836. Their station is Waioli, on Kauai, the north-western island of the group:—

So far this mission has been blest beyond others, insomuch that Christians in our land have almost an impression that the work is nearly done here. But when the missionary has labored hard to make plain some

* Mr. M. was reported to have died before Mrs. M.'s arrival in America.

simple truth of the gospel, to find by questioning his hearers, that they understand nothing of what is presented in the plainest manner, tempts him to despond. But then again when he beholds the change already effected, although so gradually, he takes fresh courage, and goes forward. The missionary's trials are of a very different nature from my anticipations, and can be learned only by experience. The heart of one who is able to understand the language, is pained day by day with the low conversation of this degraded people. There does not seem to exist, even among the females, the least sense of delicacy—that principle is blunted from infancy by the manner in which they are brought up. But they seem a mild, peaceable people; placing the greatest confidence in their rulers and teachers; and I doubt not, were it in their power, they would do considerable for the support of their teachers. But could you know what a small amount of property they possess, you would be able to judge what it is to be destitute. Yet their wants, which they seem to know, are supplied, and by the hand of nature. I love to contemplate the goodness of our Heavenly Father, as manifested toward every creature of his hand; particularly in providing for those who are incapable of providing for themselves.

The king and chiefs have placed great confidence in the missionaries, and this has given them free access to the people, and there is no reason to doubt that there have been many true converts to the religion of Jesus among the rulers. But the Lord seeth not as man seeth. The Catholics have tried with untiring zeal to plant their standard here; and it is to be feared, that man of sin, at a time not far distant, will rear his head in proud defiance of the cross of Christ. This people are such, that the doctrine would spread like wild-fire. But the Lord reigneth. Perhaps he sees it necessary that persecutions should arise to make his people feel more fully their dependence on Himself. At all events, we know He is able to bring good out of evil and advance his own glory. The Lord hath done great things for this people. Thousands have been added to the church. The great day will prove how many are real disciples of Christ. The poor natives are exceedingly dark-hearted—but the Holy Spirit can make the gospel plain. They are a deceitful people, and many of them try to get into the church, apparently thinking that the way to be saved. For example—an old woman had brought fish to bro. Alexander for some time. At last she said she had brought him fish a great while, and now wanted to enter the church. If people here, where missionaries have dwelt so long, are so ignorant of the way of salvation—what of those, who never heard of a Saviour?

I have one school a day for girls, for we do not think it proper to unite the sexes. Husband is at home while I am at school, and looks after the babe—for we do not think it safe to leave children with the natives at all, not even infants. Oh! the responsibility of training up children on heathen ground! My heart almost sinks under a sense of it. But I desire to remember from whom strength cometh.

Our station school now numbers about 200 children, besides 4 schools at other parts, numbering about 200 more. These Mr. J. visits as often as once a month. Thus his labors are extended among 400 children—a responsible charge. He has so much of the language as to be able to preach or talk to the people when he goes among them, so that his labors are not confined to the children. The harvest is ripe, and oh! for hearts devoted to gathering souls to Christ.

Miss Teele, in a letter dated March 11th, says:—

I have been expecting a letter from Mr. and Mrs. Cutter for several months, but they have been leading a wandering life during the past year. Mr. Cutter went to Calcutta to superintend the casting of a fount of type in the Khamti language, and Mrs. Cutter being very feeble, accompanied him for the benefit of her health; while there, Sadiya, the place of their location, was attacked by a party of Khamtis (for whose benefit they were laboring) and several British officers, soldiers, and Shyans fell victims to their savage ferocity. The mission premises occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Brown remained unmolested, while all around felt the ruthless hand of the destroyer. The Khamtis having some feelings of resentment, (I believe against the British troops stationed there,) resolved to attack the town, and destroy all indiscriminately; but the son of one of the chiefs, who had formerly been a pupil of Mrs. Cutter, learning their design, secured from them a promise, “that they would do the missionaries no harm.” On their return from Calcutta, it was thought advisable to relinquish the station at Sadiya, and locate themselves at Jaipur, where they have a much greater prospect of usefulness.

Miss Teele remarks that—

The present pecuniary embarrassments of the Board are so great that it is uncertain when they will be able to send out a reinforcement of missionaries, although several have offered themselves to the Board, and are anxiously waiting to bear the glad tidings of a Saviour to the benighted sons of Burmah and Africa.

Here I shall introduce a communication from Miss Cobb, our missionary to Africa. It seems to me that her sentiments are the true ones, and that as Christians we are called upon to practise the principles which she advances:

The furnishing elementary instruction, Bibles, and teachers for 500,000,000 of heathens, none of whom are willing to make any considerable effort for themselves, is a work demanding the co-operation of the entire christian world. The red man of the West, with an imploring look, claims from us the heavenly boon. The millions under the servile yoke of Romanism groan to be set free. The sable sons and daughters of Africa, by their degradation and misery, ask continually for immediate relief; and from southern Asia is wafted the soul-stirring cry “come over and

help us." In view of these things, and in view of the present embarrassed state of the Baptist Board of Missions, what can we do?

I am aware it is not for us to propose plans, adopt measures, or act publicly in this great work; but that we have it in our power to aid in no inconsiderable degree in advancing it, I do confidently believe. The venerable Judson, a few years since, made a thrilling appeal to the American females, and suggested plans for action. It was indeed heeded by some, but for the most part, we fear, it has been disregarded; and could he with his fellow missionaries, from that land of darkness and toil, behold us in the midst of ease and plenty, neglecting to hear their cry, and refusing to bear our part in their arduous work, it would be like a crushing weight.

If it is the duty of some to devote their lives, and to sacrifice every comfort, it certainly can be no less the duty of those at home to make sacrifices for the same object; the work devolves alike on every member of Christ, according to their several abilities. The very profession of Christianity, includes the idea of every species of self-denial and sacrifice, if circumstances demand it. Why then should we shrink from the fulfilment of what we virtually promised to perform? Why should we withhold from the craving hand of the perishing, so rich and precious and free a blessing as the gospel? Can we claim to possess the spirit of our Divine Master, and at the same time turn a pitiless ear to the plaintive cry of so many millions of human beings, possessed of immortal souls, which will shine forever in bliss, or sink forever in woe?

I trust that we need only to understand the claims that are upon us, and we shall be ready to act. The present necessity is for funds: those who are now laboring abroad have to complain that they are not well supported, though they desire but the bare necessities of life; and instead of extending their operations, they are obliged to restrict them. In our country many are impatiently waiting to enter the field. Such being the case, the duty of immediate and vigorous effort devolves on us, in common with all the professed members of Christ. That we have the means of performing our part in this work, is sufficiently evident. I refer here to the enormous sums which are yearly expended for superfluous dress, not to mention the amount employed for jewelry and other useless ornaments. That an inordinate love of dress manifests itself almost universally through the church, is too obvious to be denied, and it is too true that custom has secured for this evil a more permanent hold than for any other. Now this we may dispense with, and turn the amount into the channel of benevolence, without affecting either our convenience or comfort. The obligations which we assumed when we openly put on Christ, the relation we sustain to our fellow men, require that we should make this sacrifice. By every principle of our holy religion, by all the ignorance, degradation and misery of the heathen, we are entreated to afford immediate aid.

According to the estimate of our Treasurer, if each of our members should pay five dollars for benevolent purposes, which with

a small retrenchment might easily be afforded, it would amount to three thousand dollars. And if our prominent members should diffuse a self-denying spirit, where they have influence, this sum might be many times multiplied. We do not consider how important a mite may be in making a great whole. We too often think our little will make no difference either way. We may be assured, however, this is not the fact. Those who have been treasurers of our Society have found that many failures in the pay of only twenty-five cents very materially affects the sum total. The yearly tax now due would support a female missionary in Burmah.

CONSOCIATE AND AUXILIARY ASSOCIATIONS.

The Literary and Missionary Association and Education Society of the Philadelphia Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies, consociate with the Ladies' Literary and Missionary Association and Education Society of the New Hampton Female Seminary, have the present year the following officers:

Mrs. R. W. CUSHMAN, *President*.
 Miss REBECCA S. BEECHER, *Vice President*.
 Miss SARAH G. GANO, *Recording Secretary*.
 Miss SARAH SLEEPER, *Corresponding Secretary*.
 Miss MARY A. FLANAGEN, *Treasurer*.
 Miss EMMA M. GANO, *Librarian*.

This Society meets as last year, every Wednesday, except the Wednesday succeeding the first Monday in each month, as a Literary Society: and on the Wednesday excepted they hold a missionary meeting, which is conducted with exercises appropriate to the occasion.

They have from time to time received accessions to their Library and Cabinet of Curiosities; and their members, by increased energy and efficiency, exhibit the beneficial effects of the exercises of the Society.

Mr. Buchanan, Governor of Monrovia and Bassa Cove, with whom the Society entrusted the responsibility of selecting an

African girl, to be educated at their expense in a mission family, has written the Society, since his arrival in Africa, that he has made application for the daughter of one of the chiefs, and has received his consent.

Miss Sarah W. Dana, last year President of the Ladies Literary and Missionary Association and Education Society of Greenville, Ohio, consociate, &c., writes from Zanesville, Feb. 24th, 1840:—

Circumstances have transpired which have compelled us to relinquish the idea of sustaining an Association at G., consociate with yours. You know something of the instability of every thing in this western country, but you can never fully realize the difference between East and West, in this respect, until you have resided here.

The Association at Greenville was a favorite object of mine, and it was with pain indeed that I saw the necessity of giving it up. A change has taken place in that Institution, and few if any remain of the members who were ardent in the support of that Society. We who constituted that Association, are now so scattered that we cannot act conjointly. But I trust that the fire which was there enkindled, is not extinguished, but though it is now smothered for a time, it may ere long burst forth in a more perfect and glorious flame.

The Female Charitable Society at Meredith Village, auxiliary to the Ladies Literary and Missionary Association and Education Society of the New Hampton Female Seminary, have the following officers:—Mrs. SUSANNAH FOGG, *President*; Mrs. SIMON DRAKE, *Vice President*; Mrs. DANIEL MATTISON, *Secretary and Treasurer*; Mrs. SELDON CROCKETT, Mrs. JOHN LEAVITT, Mrs. ROBERT MERRILL, Mrs. JAMES GILMAN, Miss E. ST. CLAIR, Miss M. J. SENTER, *Soliciting Committee*.

This Society continues to meet once in two weeks, to sew for the benefit of its funds, or to prepare articles of clothing for their intended missionary, Miss Leavitt. The box is nearly filled, the value of which is about forty dollars, and they are continually adding to its contents. The amount raised the present year is about the same as the last. The subscription, together with the avails of their sewing and contribution for Miss L.'s present support, amounts to \$37,50.

Our auxiliary Society at Peterboro' is in a very prosperous state. Oct. 5th, it forwarded us a quilt valued at four dollars,

five yards of merino at three dollars, and four in money, making a sum of eleven dollars. In the accompanying letter, Miss Boutelle, the Secretary, says, the Society wished the donations to be disposed of in any way which should assist any deserving young lady, who, unaided, was attempting to fit herself for some station of usefulness. The wish of the Society shall be strictly regarded.

OBITUARIES.

Let us turn from the scene of various toil to those who have entered upon their rest. When Miss Dow received our last Report, she was buoyant with expectation, and looking forward to a long course of activity in our western country. She was highly pleased with her situation at Louisville, Ky., and interested in her employment. If her life had been prolonged, she would doubtless have done much towards forming a habit for thorough, useful study; but the flower was cut down ere its fragrance had become diffused through the desert air. She died, after a very short illness, August, 1839. The disease had no connection with change of climate—it was constitutional. During her course of study at New Hampton, she had an attack similar to that which terminated her existence.

Though dead, she yet speaks in the most forcible language. I hear her say—

“Press on—for in the grave there is no work
And no device—press on while yet you may.”

Miss Dow was Miss Freeman’s associate while at New Hampton. Like her, she was amiable, lovely, pious. Like her, she has been called early to cease from her labors. Methinks, in the sweetest concord they are now singing the praises of Him, who loved them and gave Himself for them, around the throne of God.

Others, too, have joined the sweet anthem. Miss Head, of Hallowell, Me., left the Seminary several years since, to become

teacher in a ladies' select school in her native town. She was very successful in the employment, and at the time she gave up the school, had the charge of more than forty young ladies. Her mother says, in a letter dated Feb. 18th, 1840, that her mind was perfectly calm and serene—not a cloud intervened. She expressed a wish, that if that was her last illness, it might be a short one. When asked what were her views of death, she replied, "I have committed myself to God in health, and I can do no more in my present weak state."

Miss Wilson, of Peterboro', also teacher of a Ladies' Seminary, and Vice President of our Auxiliary Society in P., died suddenly of a fever, October, 1839. It was her characteristic to be active in every benevolent enterprise. The cause of her Redeemer ever lay near her heart.

Miss M. E. Richardson was not permitted to enter upon a field of active labor. She left the Seminary at the close of the winter term of 1838, expecting to return after the vacation; but a consumption, which had for months been secretly preying upon her constitution, suddenly cut short her career of anticipated usefulness, and called her to her final account.

God be praised that no one of our number has been ushered unprepared into an untried eternity. All have died in the triumphs of faith. They each had made a public profession of religion, and had ever maintained a consistent christian walk. During the whole course of sickness, all invariably expressed unwavering confidence in the foundation of their hope.

Many of our ties to earth have this year been severed : soon, very soon, our dearest and best will be in heaven, and we, all earthly bonds being rent asunder, shall *wait* to join our dear ones in that upper and better world.

TO THE MEMORY OF MISS RUTH O. DOW.

Another year—another year—

O how unmarked the seasons roll,
That bear us in their swift career

Onward to life's uncertain goal!
How tenderly those friends should greet,
Who never more on earth may meet!

The grave! the grave!—how sad it seems,
That to its dark and silent rest,

Youth must go down amid the dreams
Of hope that warm its ardent breast!
That beauty's bloom and virtue's power
May not arrest the dreaded hour!

How sad it seems that cultured mind,
Thirsting for knowledge, wisdom, truth;
That piety and taste refined—
The softest, brightest charms of youth,
Protect not from the Spoiler's stroke,
Even though a thousand hearts be broke!

Could these avail, O sister dear!
Could these avail thy life to save,
We had been spared the bitter tear
That drops upon thine early grave.
Could these avail, thou still had'st blest
The rising daughters of the West.

Ah, little deem'd we, when of late
Thou stood'st amid our classic band,
As one to science dedicate,
Where duty might thy steps command,
With brow serene and sparkling eye—
That thou wert doomed so soon to die!

Well! thou art one to whom 't was given,
Early to know a Saviour's worth;
To be most truly ripe for heaven,
When most beloved and prized on earth.
Such love to win—such worth to gain—
Sister! thou hast not lived in vain!

Enough, enough, that thou didst live
 Thy Saviour's name to glorify;
 And to thy much-loved pupils give
 An image that will never die,
 Of christian excellence so bright,
 It fills thy very tomb with light!

The grave—the grave is dark no more,
 Wherein thy lovely form is laid;
 We see thy spirit upward soar,
 By angel bands to heaven conveyed.
 We would not call thee back—but be
 Ourselves prepared to follow thee.

Another year—another year—
 We 'll mark the moments as they roll;
 And stamp upon their swift career
 The best improvements of the soul;
 And trust in brighter worlds to greet
 The friends we here no more may meet.

TO THE ABSENT MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

DEAR LADIES,—

A correspondent at the West, in a communication to an officer of our Society, says—"At almost every movement of your hand, you strike a chord, the vibrations of which will be felt at the extremities of the earth and in ages yet unknown. The judgment alone can reveal the amount of influence exerted by those who go from your Society, to become teachers in the several States, or missionaries in the various climes."

Our Society is indeed a most efficient means of usefulness. Of the large number who have this year been members of the two most advanced classes, all but five are hopefully pious, and they are almost universally looking forward to some interesting field, at the close of their course of study. Their course is directed with this object in view, and their application proportionably close and effective. We have a large class, which, in comparatively a few months, will be prepared to take a prominent stand as teachers. Our present anxieties are to secure stations adapted

to their several attainments. We shall do all in our power to increase their acquisitions, but we are aware that it will be of little avail, if they are not brought into useful exercise. As yet, applications for teachers have been equal to our ability to supply. But as different individuals possess qualifications for different situations, we are desirous of being able to secure all the advantages which result from exact adaptation to the place they occupy. This can be done only by having a large number from which to select. We have every variety of character and temperament, and need every variety of location. Some are admirably fitted for the West; and the interest we have ever felt for this region of our country, would prompt us to induce those naturally of an enterprising spirit, to locate themselves there, if appropriate situations presented themselves.

A few years since, very many of our number were looking forward to the time, when, unmindful of deprivation and suffering, they should be permitted to teach in the great valley of the Mississippi. Several of you whom I now address, were of this number, and from what you have since written us, we have felt that you were acting with effect, and that unoccupied fields invited an increase of laborers. Of late, the demands of this region of country have not been presented. This circumstance, added to fears on account of the climate, has lessened the amount of interest which we have heretofore felt. If those of our number at the West would forward us a description of the country, as an introduction to interesting locations for teachers, it would be most gratefully received by the Society, and I doubt not immediately restore the former absorbing interest.

I am sure, if it was known among us that there was really a greater opportunity for usefulness in the Western States than in our own vicinity, there are many who would go, whatever might be the personal sacrifice. Many, who have professedly consecrated themselves to the service of God, are ready to locate themselves wherever His glory and the greatest good may demand. We have those who are expecting to spend their lives in foreign climes, for the sake of teaching the benighted heathen the way of salvation. One of our number expects the coming season to sail as missionary to Africa, and our beneficiary is ready to occupy any place of usefulness which Providence may assign her.

I may have seemed in the preceding remarks to give a preference to new countries as fields of usefulness. We do think that we act with greater effect where the character is in a state of formation, than when it is in a very important sense fixed. But I am far from undervaluing southern locations, or from lessening the ties to our own section of country. We would that female education should be every where in a state of progress, and that there should be as many seminaries as can be well sustained. It will ever be our object to present impartially the just claims of all as spheres of usefulness and happiness.

We rejoice in the success of our members, who are acting as teachers at the South, in the Middle States, and in happy New England. We wish you all success, and only beg in return that when you *resign your office*, or when there is within your knowledge a desirable location for one of your associate members not yet established, you will feel it your duty to communicate the intelligence to the Society, if you cannot better secure a supply.

I have said, that a description of the state of the country in which you may be located, would be gratefully received by the Society. Any thing that will impart information—a single book, whose loss would never be felt by the donor, might be invaluable to the members of our Society. In our library we want almost every thing—that is, as yet we have a very scanty supply. Histories of missions, histories of the several portions of ancient and modern Europe, biographical dictionaries, works upon biblical and classical antiquities and literature, commentaries of all kinds, are constantly needed for reference, and as yet are almost entirely wanting. We have the American Encyclopedia, the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, Sparks's American Biography, Rollin's Ancient History and the Christian Library. These works we have for constant reference, and they are nearly all the *standard* works to which we can lay claim.

We need, most of all, your prayers. We have reason to bless God for the outpouring of His Spirit during the past season. In both departments of the Institution, fifty professed to have met with a change of heart during the fall term. We feel that the blessing was received through the intercession of our christian friends, and we now ask that past results may increase your faith in prayer for the converting influences of the Holy Spirit, the coming season. We would that the Spirit may not be withdrawn

from us, but that the opening season, which is about to usher in upon us, may be crowned with a rich harvest of souls. Think of us at our hour for secret devotion at the rising and setting sun. Think of us at our morning exercises at the Seminary Hall. Remember us at our Wednesday and Saturday evening conference meetings, and our Bible exercises on Sabbath morning. These are our means of grace, and through them we hope to be blessed.

TO THE HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

DEAR LADIES,—

Many of you whom I now address were personal friends of my predecessor, as Corresponding Secretary of the Association. To such I have almost feared our Society would lose its interest, or even identity, and as a result, that you would cease to esteem it a privilege to grant us longer your counsel, or afford us your accustomed aid. But the thought that you became members of the Society as friends of literature and missions leads me to believe that a diminishing of confidence in a prominent officer would but *increase* your *solicitude* for the welfare of the Society.

We are still permitted to speak of success and blessings. Our past year has been fraught with peculiar interest. An unusually large number of hopeful conversions, the location of several of our members in prominent and interesting situations as teachers, and the efficiency of resident members, have made those present feel that our Society has assumed an attitude which will secure it against the ill effects of change, and warrant the generous support of friends.

We feel that our facilities for rendering aid to the indigent are to be in future far greater than heretofore. We shall be desirous of having the boarding establishment we have this year secured, conducted by such as would feel it a privilege to meet the expense of an education by personal exertion. It has afforded opportunity to several already to meet the expense of board without much encroachment on the hours of study or recitation. And the present enlargement which the establishment is receiving, if the house is filled, will demand an increase of aid. We hope too, if our friends assist in the furnishing of the house, the board will be

afforded at such a reduced price, that many will be permitted to avail themselves of the advantages of an education who would otherwise be forever deprived of them.

The above advantages will not however supersede the necessity of an education society. We know there are many, very many, whose natural endowments would warrant the expense of an extensive education, who can secure it only by means of public beneficence. We have now in our treasury for education only seventy-five dollars. This would have been expended before the present, had not the health of one beneficiary compelled her to leave her studies during the fall and winter terms. She is, however, now in health, and will spend the coming season with us. We doubt not but she will be remembered when the mite is laid aside to be bestowed on deserving objects. The other two individuals presented as beneficiaries in the last Report, have both been absent the past season. One of them will return in May. She hopes herself, hereafter, to meet her expenses. The other young lady desires to locate herself as a teacher at the West as soon as, by personal exertion, she shall acquire funds for the journey and the outfit.

The honorary members in the last Report were urged to form societies, similar to ours, in their respective sections of influence. We are happy to say that literary associations are almost universally formed in the seminaries where our members have become located as teachers. We feel that such societies connected with schools can hardly fail to be well sustained, and prove highly beneficial. But we have not known of the formation of many new female education societies connected with churches. Those which were represented the past year have made a decided advance. We still think, as was expressed by the Corresponding Secretary of the last year, that such societies might be formed in almost every church. We still believe they would do the churches good, that they would effect more than almost any other means in promoting the spirituality and the growth of religion in the hearts of their members. We ask, as was then asked, that as soon as convenient in the coming season such societies may be formed, and, if agreeable, report themselves as our auxiliaries, that they may avail themselves of the advantages of association, according to the provisions of our constitution, as amended.

The Societies at Philadelphia and at New Hampton, to secure

unity of effort, have, for the past year, held regular correspondence. Our interests are one, our objects are one, and we trust that the members of the two societies will be ever ready to act in perfect unison in the cause of female education, and the universal dissemination of literature and religious knowledge. It will be the object of the two societies to become mutually beneficial. Miss Rebecca S. Beecher, the past year a member of the seminary at New Hampton and an active member of the Society, is now teacher in Rev. Mr. Cushman's school, and President of the society connected with it; and Miss C. C. Culp, a member of that society and formerly a pupil in that seminary, is, the coming season, to become teacher at New Hampton.

We act together in benevolent operations. The society at Philadelphia have raised funds and expended them for the outfit of a lady, at present a member of the Seminary at New Hampton, who is the coming season to sail as missionary to Africa, and they are still ready to do whatever may be required of them.

We have presented our success for the past year, and our present prospects. Permit us to place ourselves under your protection, and to solicit your counsel, your personal aid and your prayers.

Yours very affectionately,

S. SLEEPER, *Cor. Sec'y.*

Woman's treasures are the affections of those she loves. These are often quickly won, but not always easily retained. Right habits and temperament, efficiency of character, a cultivated mind, integrity of purpose, and disinterestedness of feeling will alone render them permanent. We are hardly aware of the influence of correct personal habits, upon the minds of those with whom we associate on terms of great intimacy. However much other excellences of character may have interested friends, they will not on that account the less certainly observe any deficiency in regard to neatness, gracefulness, delicacy, or general correctness of deportment. These will be the more surely noticed, and the more keenly felt, on account of the very interest which may have been elicited. There is in every instance of warm attachment, so much

of romance, that disappointment is felt when it is found that the idol of the heart has not every perfection which imagination has, on first acquaintance, attached to it. We love to think that our dearest friends are wanting in nothing by which they might be rendered the more agreeable; and though acquaintance with their excellences may secure esteem, we can hardly allow the thought that any defect of character should conceal what we believe would secure universal regard.

The individual whose temperament is such as to find beauty, life, and loveliness in every thing about her, whose heart diffuses its own sunny views to every surrounding object, will be increasingly loved and prized, as the darker and more sober scenes of advancing years give a value to every thing which reminds of what was joyous in early days. Those who have experienced most of the ills of human life, are ever ready to acknowledge that the hue which they assume is perfectly allied to the view which is taken of them. Even the presence of one who is accustomed to regard adverse circumstances in the most favorable light, will give a bright aspect to scenes which would otherwise *be dark and gloomy*. It may be said our temperaments are not under our control; that we were originally differently constituted in this respect, and that we must yield to our fate, whatever it may be. I know that original constitution has an important bearing upon the view we take of our varied allotments, but it is equally true that education is second nature, and that a suitable degree of resolution and perseverance will mould our temperaments, in a great degree, to our will, and cause surrounding objects to take the aspect most desirable.

Few, but such as have suffered from connexion with those who were destitute of force of character, could appreciate its rank as a cardinal virtue. Sad experience has often taught, that with acute perceptions, superior mental power, and sound principle, there may be a general inefficiency, which will negative every excellence. In our intercourse with the world, we frequently meet with individuals, whose course invariably is a course of disaster. Nothing in which they are concerned occurs in the right time, the right place, or the right way. They are constant objects of commiseration, and simply for want of forethought, tact, and efficiency. Occasional evils, resulting from this defect of character, might be reckoned with the class of unavoidable cir-

cumstances, and be patiently endured; but a constant series of vexations, from such a source, although it appertains to the nearest friend on earth, will eventually undermine the firmest attachment.

The mind and heart, however, are the prominent objects for consideration. In the attainment of a well cultivated mind, there is a proportionate development of all the powers which constitute a perfect character. Whatever gives grasp to the intellect will give efficiency in execution. Whatever introduces us to the operations of mind, and acquaints us with the secret springs of action, will teach us skilfully to pursue a course adapted to produce a desirable impression. A large amount of general knowledge will liberalize the views, and be fruitful in examples for directing the conduct. The means taken to perfect the powers of perception, will through them act efficiently on the personal habits, and indirectly impart a charm to the person—a beauty, ease, dignity, and grace, which increasing years will render the more perfect and attractive.

A power to impart intellectual pleasure is a great acquisition. The appetites become satiated with indulgence, or rather indulgence destroys the capabilities of receiving pleasure from what has been wont to gratify. But the mind knows no satiety; every accession of intellectual pleasure only increases the capacity for additional enjoyment. Every object that contributes most constantly and liberally, will be most affectionately remembered. Those who would remain content with companions that can contribute only to the gratification of physical wants, would forfeit their title to a place among the rational creation.

The one who would secure permanency of affection must possess uprightness of character. There must be an attachment to just principles of action, and the possession of sufficient moral courage to be actuated by such, and only such. The question should not be, what is expedient, what does policy dictate, or what is the course of the multitude, but simply what is right. We have ever been thought, both as a result of our nature and relations in life, to approach nearest the standard of moral rectitude. We have been esteemed freer from guile, purer in intentions, and quicker in perceiving the nicer shades of difference in moral qualities. Our consciences are less subject to the deadening effects of a selfish world. It is this purity that adds most to the

intrinsic worth of our characters. Man may respect the talented and court the favor of the rich, or the elevated in rank; but when a friend, a companion, to love, to trust, to confide in, is sought, riches, talent, rank, sink into insignificance, and the qualities of the heart chiefly become subjects of moment.

To appear what we are not, to pretend to what we do not possess, and to act in a way opposed to what is perfectly frank, honorable, and fair, is the surest step to ultimate neglect and sorrow. I grant that for a day our interests may seem to be promoted by a course of policy, by a course perhaps of licensed art. The expediency of such a course, in the dealings of man with man, I will not here discuss. But I cannot conceive of circumstances, in our intercourse with friends, where we should attempt to forward our interests by any means but what are perfectly ingenuous, just, and frank. All are originally so constituted, that they love in others simplicity of character and uprightness of intention. The most degraded of the human family, whatever their own course may be, will regard with awe, and almost reverence, purity of heart and simplicity of design, and will permanently befriend in ratio to their perfection.

Nearly connected with this last mentioned requisite is disinterestedness of feeling. This quality, if possible, is regarded as even more rare than transparency of character. However this may be, I am perfectly confident that selfishness is a canker-worm to friendship. If there is a character on earth that will be detested, it is the one wholly concentrated in self. If there is one who will be admired above every other, it is she whose disinterestedness prompts her to suffer and toil, to alleviate the miseries, to dispel the errors, increase the happiness, and promote the advancement of knowledge and virtue in those she may influence. Other things being equal, we shall be enshrined in the hearts of those whose affections we would win, in proportion to our heart-felt interest in their behalf.

SARAH SLEEPER.

FROM THE SECOND VICE PRESIDENT.

Amid the multiplied studies and extensive reading of the present day, the Bible is too apt to be overlooked and forgotten, or at least neglected; and while we are in all other learning, superior to our grandmothers, it is to be feared that in the knowledge of God's holy word we are sadly behind them. How seldom at the present day, do we see the Bible in the hands of young ladies. How small an item it forms in our daily, and even in our Sabbath reading. How many are there, who, if asked to give us information respecting any of the gods or demi-gods of ancient Greece, would do it fully and satisfactorily, but if asked for a sketch of David or Solomon, of one of the prophets of the Old Testament, or even of our Lord Jesus Christ while on earth, would be utterly at a loss to give any thing like a connected and interesting account; and this notwithstanding all the multiplied advantages of Sabbath Schools, Bible Classes, Commentaries, &c. &c. How few, how very few comparatively, are there capable of examining any opinion presented them by the light of Scripture: how few whose faith is founded on the immutable basis of God's holy word. I am not now speaking of those who are uneducated, or who make no profession of religion, but of those who have mental training and religious advantages; who, on ordinary subjects, reason clearly, and speak intelligently, but when they profess to be most interested have nothing to say beyond a few cant phrases and unmeaning sentences. This arises in part from a natural and becoming modesty, and dread of hypocrisy; but principally, I am persuaded, it arises from want of an intelligent, daily, prayerful study of the holy Scriptures. There are so many things to be done, so many new books, papers, reviews, to be read; so much to be seen and heard in this age of activity, that it requires more energy and decision than most of us possess, to command sufficient time for retirement and meditation. Hence it is, that Christians of the present day are mere dwarfs compared with the same class of persons in the days of the puritans.

There are few who have tasted at all the pleasures of study, who design to lay aside books on leaving school. Many honestly intend to turn their time to good account in the improvement of their

minds, but in the multiplicity of books around them they know not which to take first, and too frequently their choice is directed entirely by chance, and they fall into a habit of light, frivolous reading, which consumes their time, weakens their powers of thought, and unfits them for usefulness of any kind. Now if these young ladies could at their first setting out see the advantages of acquiring an intimate knowledge of the sacred Scriptures, how different would be the result ! Let us consider for a moment some of these advantages.

The object of all study is two-fold: the acquisition of knowledge, and the strengthening and maturing the mental powers. The Bible is the only source of our knowledge of the creation of the world, the origin and destiny of the universe. In departing from this account, or being ignorant of it, the greatest philosophers and most learned men of all ages have gone astray, and lost themselves in an interminable series of conjectures and folly. In this book we find the most authentic information of the manners and customs of ancient times. Much of the history, geography, philosophy of the early ages is incidentally laid open to us. Scattered throughout the historical and prophetic books, are passages of the sublimest poetry; poetry which, by mere scholars, men of taste, has been pronounced superior to any which has descended to us from any other source; and no one can read the sublime effusions of Isaiah, the heart-thrilling strains of David, without feeling that they are poetry of the highest order.

The contemplation of greatness elevates the mind. Here we have greatness, even to infinity: grandeur and glory which eye hath not seen. This study tends to purify the taste. One who is accustomed to its purity will revolt from any thing like coarseness or vulgarity. It refines the manners, not with that false polish which clothes the face in smiles, while hatred and every evil passion reside in the heart, but with that true polish which makes us really desire the comfort and happiness of others rather than our own. We cannot become intimately and affectionately acquainted with the characters of the amiable, the benevolent, the lovely, without in some measure at least imbibing those qualities. Where shall we look for such bright examples as here? slightly sketched 'tis true, demanding our attention, our study, fully to appreciate them, but well worth all they cost. It has been said that a man reading only the Bible with a humble, teachable spirit,

will be more uniformly polite than the most highly educated worldly man. If then our aim is to be well educated only, it behoves us to study this book. To those who thus study it, it gives dignity as well as refinement; for while it teaches us not to think of ourselves more highly than we ought to think, and to esteem others rather than ourselves, it also teaches us that as Christians we are not only as kings and priests unto God, but heirs of God and joint heirs with Jesus Christ.

The diligent student of God's word will never be a careless or uninterested hearer in his house, but will be able and desirous to try every opinion by that perfect rule: to prove all things and hold fast that which is good. Many things, also, which on a cursory perusal appear obscure, contradictory, or trivial, are found on further study to be clear, concurrent, and perfectly and beautifully fitted to produce the effect for which they were designed.

But the Bible has a still higher claim upon your attention. As you advance in life, you cannot but feel the need of a guide; as your relations in society multiply, you will need a director; as disappointments come upon you, as come they must, you will need a support. All this you will find here. In every possible situation, either of prosperity or adversity, you will find directions for your conduct, not arbitrary and severe, but founded in such a knowledge of human nature, as no being ever yet attained, and designed by Him whose wisdom could never mistake to produce the greatest possible happiness to mankind. Now as we do not in other cases leave rules to be studied when we need to use them, neither should we here, but have the laws and precepts of this holy word so stored in our minds that we may never err through ignorance, and so perfectly familiar, that we may never err through forgetfulness.

But the crowning excellence of the Bible, that which entitles it to a rank infinitely above any human production, is, that it reveals to us what the wisest sages of antiquity could only darkly conjecture, the immortality of the soul; and sets forth with a clearness not to be misapprehended even by the wayfaring man and the fool, the way to make that immortality a blessing.

I am aware that those young ladies who have pursued the regular course of studies in this Seminary, have studied the Bible; but only the foundation is laid, it is for you to raise the superstructure. To induce you to do this, I have imperfectly indeed pointed you to

a few of the advantages resulting from so doing; your own reflection will suggest many others. I would not that you should fall into the too common error of thinking that because you have critically examined one or two books and have some general knowledge of the Bible as a whole, that you already know enough. Much, very much land yet remains to be possessed: go on then, and may the Holy Spirit guide you into all truth.

The following poem was suggested by reading an account of Joan Waste, an indigent young woman, blind from her birth, but very pious, and among the martyrs in the reign of Queen Mary.

There is a brief and tearful story told,
Of a poor blind girl, who had never known
How beautiful is light. Her willing hands,
Even from her dark infancy, had plied
Such simple industry as they could learn—
For her sad path lay deep in penury's vale:
But she had followed them who throng with joy
To hear the holy word. "Line upon line
And precept upon precept" were laid up
Most carefully; and Memory's chambers grew
Even radiant with the blessed light of truth.
—How glorious looks the Sun of Righteousness
In His first dawning on a blind one's soul,
We can but fancy.

From the slender purse
Her own weak hands, of stern necessity,
Must earn, to feed and clothe her, she reserved,
With long and gradual care, a sum to buy
The loved New Testament. An aged man
Read oft a portion; and a pittance spared,
As want enabled her, would sometimes tempt
Others to read for her the precious book.
And richer and more holy grew her mind,
As the pure treasure filled it. Knowledge, such
As angels study, daily she laid by
And fed upon; and in a blameless life
And spirit of devotion, honored God.

Could it be *woman* that would harm the head
Of lowly innocence, so desolate

Of all life's usual joys? By nature made
 An utter exile from the scenes of life ;
 There dwelt, within the soul's superior range,
 Light, beauty, bliss, and purity—aye, this,
 The pure and single heart for God, was firm,
 Too firm and true for disobedience ;
 And a Queen's tyranny could never brook
 Irreverence for her mandate—even though
 The gentlest virtue durst not contravene
 A higher duty.

Mary! there hath fallen
 A curse upon thy memory, blacker far
 Than man could gather to him! Woman's soul
 Recoileth from the thought that female name
 Hath wrought such terror! And that sightless saint,
 Through thy flame passing, in her youth, to heaven,
 Hath left a lesson, all too beautiful
 To be forgotten, could our wish avail
 For *thine* oblivion! Truth, immutable,
 Hath still the same demand upon *our* faith,
 Whose generous and indulgent home hath smiled,
 A stranger to oppression, such as reigned
 With cruel Mary.

Voices, strange and loud,
 This warm and boisterous age is sending round
 On every mind. O for a simple trust
 In the one Book of Truth! How doth the soul
 Move onward peacefully, through all life's wild
 And dizzy scenes, if fixed in Bible faith!
 And Woman! tossed upon opinion's waves
 By every dreamer! how the gentleness,
 The firmness, and the purity of heart,
 That martyr gleaned from the plain Word of Life,
 Teach duty now! A peril as unsafe
 As storm and flame of persecution, hangs
 Upon our path. There are uncounted ways
 The friends of Jesus may deny His name,
 Or stand like martyrs. Rare and priceless Truth!
 Thine Author oft hath given to woman grace
 For dark emergency! And He will be
 Wisdom and strength to every trusting one
 Who stayeth now, fast by thy living source—
The perfect Word of God!

CATALOGUE OF THE ACTING MEMBERS,

AND

TREASURER'S REPORT.

By the present form of this article, each young lady will see the exact state of her account. The first column shows the receipts of the present year ; the second, the amount now in advance, and the third, in arrears.

ACCOUNT FOR THOSE WHO BECAME MEMBERS IN

1833.

	Receipts.	Advance.	Arrears.
Mrs. Elizaette Bartlett, Plaistow,			25
" Benjamin F. Brabrook, Somersworth, Mass.		25	
" Frederick Breymeyer, Hebron, N. Y.			1,00
" Benjamin Brierly, North Springfield, Vt.			25
Miss Mary Ann Burbank, Campton,			1,00
Mrs. Richard H. Chase, Vandalia, Ill.			
" Daniel P. Cilley, Pittsfield,		75	
Miss Hannah S. Currier, Hopkinton,			50
Mrs. Stacy Curtis, Portland, Me.			75
" John A. Dana, New Hampton.*			
Miss Tryphosa Fay, Mt. Clemens, Mich.			25
" Caroline Foster, Canterbury,	1,00		
" Laura H. Freeman, Plainfield,		75	
" Nancy F. Gordon, Potosi, Missouri.			
Mrs. John Gordon, Roxbury, Mass.			75
Miss Susan M. Griggs, Rutland, Vt.			
" Caroline Griggs, Brookline, Mass.			
" Frances A. Harlow, Marion, Ala.			1,00
Mrs. James Hurd, Roxbury, Mass.			25
" Zebulon Jones, Hancock,	1,00	25	
Miss Harriet J. Josselyn, Boston, Mass.			25
" Caroline Kelly, New Hampton,			25
Mrs. Lucy Kendrick, South Wilbraham, Mass.			
" Warren Leverett, Greenville, Bond Co., Ill.		25	
Miss Sarah A. Lyon, Methuen, Mass.			1,00
" Clarissa Moulton, Framingham, Mass.		50	

* Deceased.

	Receipts.	Advance.	Arrears.
Miss Mary Peabody, Methuen, Mass.			1,25
“ Rhoda B. Porter, Marblehead, Mass.			25
“ Maria L. Prouty, Boston, Mass.			25
Mrs. Josiah Quincy, Rumney,		1,00	
Miss Martha Grace Quincy, Rumney,		1,00	
“ Sarah E. Robinson, South Gardner, Mass.		75	
“ Susan J. Robinson, Concord,	25		25
“ Sarah Rowe, Guilford,			25
“ Sarah P. Richardson, New Hampton,	25		
“ Lucy Ann Richardson, Elk Hill, Amelia Co., Va.			
“ Mary Sanborn, Gilford,	50		
“ Mary Sargent, Canterbury,			1,25
“ Hannah T. Sharp, Boston, Mass.*			25
“ Betsey M. Sheldon, Rupert, Vt.			75
“ Lucy Ann Shepard, New Market,			1,00
“ Harriot L. Simpson, Boston,			
“ Sarah Sleeper, New Hampton.			
Mrs. E. B. Smith, New Hampton.			
“ Miss Ann Stafford, Lowell, Mass.			1,00
Mrs. Asaph S. Spaulding, Leominster, Mass.			
Miss Jane B. Swasey, Springfield, Ala.			25
Mrs. Albert Swasey, Lowell, Mass.			25
“ Almira Thomas, Brandon, Vt.			25
Miss Elizabeth Wallingsford, Claremont,	25		
“ Henrietta Warren, Townsend, Mass.			50
“ Lydia C. Wentworth, Sandwich,	50	38	
Mrs. John B. White, Wake Forest, N. C.			25
Miss Nancy B. Wilson, Peterborough.†			

1834.

Miss Anna A. Albee, Orford,			50
“ Catherine W. Bailey, Hopkinton,	25		
“ Lois F. Brown, New Hampton,			25
“ Lucinda M. Browne, Brentwood,†	25		
“ Theodotia C. Brown, Sandbornton,			1,25
Mrs. De Witt C. Butler, Deerfield,			1,25
Miss Hannah Butterfield, Richmond, Va.			75
Mrs. Joshua Currier, Milgrove, Steuben Co. Ind.		25	
Miss Eliza Chesley, New Durham,			1,25
“ Esther J. Coburn, Boston, Mass.			25
“ Hannah C. Cone, Thornton,			25
Mrs. John Corser, Bristol,			25
Miss Betsey J. Crockett, Sandbornton.			
“ Charlotte P. Currier, Lowell, Mass.			1,25
“ Mary Jane Dana, New Hampton,	25		
“ Eunice J. Deming, Cornish Flat.			
Mrs. Asaph Evans, Montgomery, Ala.	1,00		

* Mrs. William H. Gregerson, Roxbury, Mass.

† Deceased.

‡ Mrs. Joseph Bowditch, Fairfield, Vt.

	Receipts.	Advance.	Arrears.
Miss Elizabeth T. Everett, Wrentham, Mass.			1,25
" Hannah Fay, Mt. Clemens, Mich.			75
" Lydia B. Felt, Boston, Mass.	1,00		25
" Elizabeth B. Fiske, New Hampton,	50	50	
" Lorinda B. Forbush, Attleborough, Mass.			25
Mrs. David R. Gage, Washington,			25
Miss Mary P. Gage, Bedford,			1,25
" Harriet Gale, Meredith Bridge,	25		
" Elizabeth Gordon, New Hampton,	25		
" Fanny D. Gordon, New Hampton,*	25		
" Olive D. Gordon, New Hampton,	25		
" Elizabeth S. Green, Salisbury,		25	
" Lydia G. Hardy, Dunbarton,			1,25
" Nancy Haywood, Boston, Mass.			1,25
" Ann E. Heard, Hallowell, Me.			25
" Deborah Hibbard, Gilford,			50
" Martha Ann Hooper, Limerick, Me.			1,00
" Julia Hope, Baltimore, Md.	50		25
" Betsey G. Hoit, Hill,			25
" Emily Ingraham, Attleboro', Mass.			25
" Eunice Ingraham, Attleboro', Mass.			25
" Nancy Kelly, New Hampton,			50
" Hannah C. Kimball, Holderness,			1,25
" Catherine Lawrence, Meredith,†	50	25	
" Frances Ann Magoon, New Hampton,	50		
Mrs. Daniel Mattison, Meredith Village,	25		
" Betsey G. Melvin, New Hampton.			
Miss Sarah G. Merrill, Gilmanton,			25
" Amelia B. Morse, Hebron,	25		
" Cynthia G. Morse, Lowell, Mass.			1,00
" Eliza E. Morse, Lowell, Mass.			25
" Sarah Ann Nichols, Derby, Vt.			50
" Mary S. Parkinson, Nashua.			
" Sarah Richardson, Enfield C. H., S. C.			
" Ruth S. Robinson, Townsend, Mass.			
Mrs. Mary P. Rogers, Quincy, Ill.			25
" Alfred Rowe, New Hampton.			
Miss Eliza M. Russell, Lowell, Mass.			1,00
" Eunice W. Simpson, New Hampton,	25		
" Frances C. Smith, Boston, Mass.			
" Rebecca Smith, Boston, Mass.			1,25
" Elizabeth T. Stone, Westford, Mass.			
" Ann C. Taylor, New Hampton,	25		
" Martha Taylor, New Hampton,†	25		
Mrs. Joseph P. Titcomb, Boston, Mass.	25	75	
Miss Clarissa Tolman, New Hartford, Conn.			
" Caroline Ward, Boston, Mass.	50		50
" Eleanor G. Webster, Meredith,			1,25

* Mrs. E. G. Dalton, Effingham.

† Mrs. Prof. Wording, New Hampton.

‡ Mrs. Gustavus Bartlett, Bristol.

Receipts. Advance. Arrears.

Miss Lydia White, Ludlow, Vt.		25
" Emily White, Bow.		
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Wilcox, Cincinnati, Ohio,		25
Miss Mary W. Whittier, Methuen, Mass.		25
" Harriet N. Willard, Hill of Howth, Green Co., Ala.		75
" Louisa A. Willard, Harvard, Mass.		75
" Mary Wilson, Granville, Ohio,		1,25

1835.

Miss Sarah M. Ayer, West Fairlee, Vt.	25	
" Clarinda Bailey, Andover, Mass.		1,25
Mrs. Gordon Bailey, Hillsboro',		1,00
Miss Rebecca Bailey, Mason Village.		
Mrs. William A. Bickford, New York,		75
Miss Louisa H. Blanchard, Windsor, Vt.		50
" Mary A. Bowlend, Dracut, Mass.		1,25
" Charlotte E. Burgess, Boston, Mass.		1,00
" Elizabeth B. Burnes, Rumney,	50	
" Susan Caldwell, Lowell, Mass.		25
" Thank S. Caldwell, Dunbarton.		
" Mary A. Cavis, New Hampton,	25	
" Eliza J. Colburn, Hebron,		50
" Susan F. Colby, New London.		
" Marcia Colby, Amoskeag,		25
" Ann T. Cook, Providence, R. I.		1,00
" Hannah T. Dana, New Hampton.		
" Sarah Dodge, New Boston,	50	
" Miriam G. Donnell, Lowell, Mass.		25
" Joanna S. Dresser, Franklin,		50
" Susan Dutton, Plainfield,		75
" Harriet N. Everett, Wrentham, Mass.		1,00
" Martha Field, Cambridgeport, Mass.		25
" Lydia B. Foster, Nashua,		25
" Climena G. French, Campton,		50
" Mary J. French, Campton,		50
Mrs. Isaac N. Gage, Washington,	25	
Miss Sarah Gerrish, Boscawen,		50
" Lydia H. Gile, Littleton,		50
" Alice F. Gilman, Gilmanton,		25
" Mary M. Gilman, Unity,		25
" Martha E. Greenwood, New London,*		25
Mrs. Elizabeth Hammond, Boston, Mass.	25	
" Alfred Harvey, Bradford,		25
Miss Maria R. Hazeltine, Barnet, Vt.		25
" Betsey P. Hill, Meredith,		50
" Catharine Hoague, Canterbury,		1,00
" Mary Hodgdon, Berwick, Me.		1,00
" Nancy B. Hoit, Canaan,		1,00

* Mrs. D. Colby.

Receipts. Advance. Arrears.

Mrs. Holton, Springfield, Ill.			
Miss Betsey Ide, Passumpsic Village, Barnet, Vt.	25		
“ Harriet Ide, Passumpsic Village, Barnet, Vt.	25		
“ Deborah Ide, Springfield, Ill.			25
“ Hannah W. Johnson, Waccamaw, Georgetown, S. C.			
“ Eliza A. Kimball, Concord,			1,00
“ M. Julianna King, Sag Harbor, L. I.			1,00
“ Judith Leavitt, Meredith Village.			
Mrs. Rev. John Learned, Salisbury.			
Miss Catherine C. Learned, Hopkinton,			25
“ Sarah A. Magoon, Boston, Mass.			1,25
“ Mary F. Mann, New Hampton,	25		
“ Mary H. Marsh, Boston, Mass.			
“ Mary A. Marston, Tamworth,			75
“ Sally Mitchell, Holderness,			50
“ Priscilla A. Morse, Lowell, Mass.			50
“ Lydia Moore, Mason Village,			1,25
“ Betsey T. Morrison, Alton.			
“ Sarah A. Newton, Roxbury, Mass.			75
“ Zaphira Owen, Hanover.*			
“ H. Maria Phillips, Rupert, Vt.	50		
“ Mary Piper, Meredith,			1,25
“ Nancy B. Piper, Dorchester,			1,00
“ Sophronia Piper, Holderness,			75
Mrs. Josiah Prescott, Meredith Village,			25
Miss Caroline C. Ramsey, New Hampton,			1,00
“ Mary Raymond, Mt. Vernon,†			
“ Nancy Raymond, Mt. Vernon.			50
“ Charlotte Reddie, Brooklyn, N. Y.	25		
“ Ann Maria Richardson, Hollis,	25		
Mrs. Frederic Roby, Plymouth,			75
“ Isaac L. Robinson, Meredith Village,	25		
Miss Caroline F. Rogers, Lynn, Mass.	1,00	50	
“ Betsey Sargent, Lowell, Mass.			
“ Annette Smith, Hanover,			1,00
“ Elizabeth Smith, Boston, Mass.			1,00
“ Narcissa V. Smith, Shoreham, Vt.	25		
“ Betsey P. Stevens, Gilford,			50
“ Dorothy J. Stevens, Gilford,			25
“ Eliza C. Stevens, Wentworth,‡			1,00
“ Elizabeth H. Stowell, Boston, Mass.	25		25
“ Abby Tolman, Concord, Mass.			50
“ Mary Jane True, Plainfield, Meriden Vill.,			1,00
“ Elizabeth Vesey, Deerfield,			50
“ Mary P. Warren, Townsend, Mass.			1,00
“ Martha R. Warren, Townsend, Mass.			1,00
Mrs. A. Watson, Lowell.			
Miss Abigail Whittier, Deerfield,	50		

* Mrs. Rev. J. M. Coburn, Effingham.

† Mrs. Rev. D. D. Pratt, Nashua.

‡ Mrs. Quincy Cole.

	Receipts.	Advance.	Arrears.
Miss Eliza G. Willard, Keene,	50	25	
Mrs. Mark R. Woodbury, Rumney,			25
1836.			
Miss Eliza H. Ayer, Canterbury,			75
" Emeline S. Berry, Bristol,			25
" Lucy Brown, Danbury, Wilkes' Co., Ga.			
" Martha Bridgeman, Hanover,			1,00
" Mary Ann Chase, Campton,			50
" Ruth B. Chase, Deerfield,			1,00
" Sabrina Clark, Franklin,			50
" Martha J. Cram, Centre Harbor,			25
" Matilda G. Crockett, Meredith,	25		25
" Mary Crockett, Sandbornton,			75
" Sarah W. Dana, Zanesville, Ohio,			75
" Mary Ann Darling, Rumney,	75		
" Betsey Darling, Claremont.			
" Elizabeth B. Ditson, Methuen, Mass.			75
" Chastina B. Doloff, Meredith Bridge,	50		
" Ruth O. Dow, Louisville, Ky.*			
" Maria J. Dunyon, Portsmouth,			75
" Mary E. Donovan, Sandwich,			75
Mrs. Mary Huse, Eastman Hill.			
Miss Eliza Jane Edgerly, Meredith,			75
" Abby Emerson, Newburyport, Mass.			50
" Caroline W. Gale, Methuen, Mass.			75
" Martha Gilman, Meredith Village,	1,00	50	
" Susan E. Hazeltine, Cambridge, Mass.	25		
" Dolly S. Haven, Pittsfield,			50
" Sarah S. Haines, Rumney,			25
" Sarah Ann Hall, Dracut, Mass.			50
Mrs. Justin Hayden, Dover,			25
Miss Nancy C. Herrick, New London,		25	
" Harriet N. Howard, Middlesex, Mass.			
" Mary E. Ireland, East Cambridge, Mass.			75
" Ellen Jenks, Lowell, Mass.			75
" Susan Jones, Woodstock, Vt.			50
" Mary B. Ladd, Methuen, Mass.		25	
" Mary Ann Lawrance, Danville, Vt.			75
" Harriet A. Lees, Lowell, Mass.			1,00
" Mary Mason, Hanover,			75
" Sarah Mead, Meredith Village,	1,00	50	
" Deborah C. Merrill, Gilmanton.*			
" Marianna Mickell, Boston, Mass.		50	
" Elizabeth W. Morse, Ipswich, Mass.			25
" Mary Morrison, Gilford,			75
" Irene Neale, Meredith Village,			75
" Sarah Osgood, Lynn, Mass.		25	

* Deceased.

Receipts. Advance. Arrears.

Miss Mary E. Perkins, New Hampton.			
“ Eliza Perkins, Meredith,			75
“ Hannah C. Prescott, Concord,	25		
“ Susan H. Ramsay, Rumney,	50		
“ Lydia C. Rand, Lyndboro’,			50
“ Marion Richards, Claremont,			50
“ Louisa Roby, Sutton,			75
“ Nancy Sandborn, Exeter,			50
“ Harriet N. Smart, Rumney,	25		
“ Martha P. Smith, Ticonderoga, N. Y.	25		
“ Paulina Smith, Shoreham, Vt.	25		
“ Mary G. Smith, Compton, L. C.		50	
“ Sarah C. Smith, Lynn, Mass.			25
“ Mary A. Spalding, Franklin, Vt.	50		
“ Sarah Stevens, Deerfield,			75
“ Mary F. Stevens, Deerfield,			75
“ Mary Ann Stevens, Gilford,			50
“ Mary Ann Stone, West Sudbury, Mass.			75
“ Charlotte Sumner, Weare,			75
“ Charlotte Thompson, North Reading, Mass.			75
“ Sarah G. Thompson, Warner,			75
“ Sarah Fellon, Sandbornton,	50	25	
“ Ann B. Treat, Lowell,			75
“ Caroline W. Treat, Lowell,			75
“ Margaret E. Wardwell, Andover, Mass.			75
Mrs. Walter Webster, Bridgewater,			25
Miss Mary Ann Weare, Brunswick, Me.			75
Mrs. Mary Weeks, Newport,			75
“ Calvin Whitney, Westminster, Mass.		25	
Miss Miranda C. Willard, Keene.			

1837.

Miss Marcia Maria Allen, Salisbury,	25	55	
“ Sarah C. Ayer, Concord,			25
“ Sally Ayer, New Hampton,			25
“ Louisa A. Betts, Compton, L. C.			50
“ Maria M. Blaisdell, Haverhill,			50
“ Almira J. Boardman, Hebron,			25
“ Mary Brown, Concord,	1,08	75	
“ Eurydice Ann Bryant, Bristol,	35		
“ Mary S. Buck, Lyme,	25		
“ Sarah L. Buzzell, Sandwich,			50
“ Judith E. Cate, Loudon,			50
“ Louisa Cate, Gilmanton,			50
“ Emily H. Chamberlin, Alton,			50
“ Sarah B. Cheney, Peterboro’,			50
“ Priscilla E. Clement, Sandbornton Bridge,	50		
“ Jane Cummings, Baltimore, Md.			
“ H. Maria Dearborn, Nashua,		50	
“ Sally O. Dickey, Epsom,			50

	Receipts.	Advance.	Arrears.
Miss Lydia Dickey, Epsom.			50
" Eliza Ann Drake, Frederickton, N. B.			
" Maria Dresser, Sutton,			50
" Harriet L. S. Drew, New Hampton,			25
" Caroline Duncan, Massilon, Ohio,		50	
" Lucy Fay, Lowell, Mass.			25
" Sarah B. Gault, Brookline, N. Y.			
" Clarissa A. Gault, Bow,	50		
" Hannah F. Giddings, Campton.			
" Lydia H. Gile, Enfield,			50
" Lucy Gile, Grafton,			50
" Abigail L. Gordon, New Hampton,	25		
" Hannah S. Gordon, New Hampton,	25		
" Mary T. Greenwood, Cincinnati, Ohio.			
" Esther D. Hammond, Bridgewater,	1,00	75	
" Mehitable E. Harrimon, Plaistow,			50
" Martha A. Hazeltine, Cambridge, Mass.	25		
" Arianna S. Hill, Canterbury,			50
" M. Antoinette Hunsdon, Shoreham, Vt.	1,00	1,00	
" Lydia S. Jewett, Milton,			50
" Frances Jones, Woodstock, Vt.			50
" Mary Jane Mann, Randolph,			25
" Sarah C. Merrill, Rumney,			25
" Phebe Merrill, Rumney.			
" Elizabeth M. Merrill, Canterbury,			50
Mrs. Gilman Palmer, Nashua,			50
Miss Mary Jane Prescott, Concord,	25		
" Eliza W. Richardson, Hollis,	25		
" Hannah H. Sandborn, New Hampton,			50
" Martha H. Sandborn, New Hampton,			50
" Mary Ann T. Sawyer, Hancock,		25	
" Julia A. Smith, Compton, L. C.			50
" Elizabeth Shepard, Providence, R. I.			50
" Betsey K. Simpson, New Hampton,	50		
" Maria J. Simonds, Shoreham, Vt.	1,00	1,00	
" Eliza Southard, Haverhill,			50
" Sarah P. Stevens, Rumney,	75		
" Lucy Ann A. Teele, West Cambridge, Mass.	50		
" Sarah Tucker, Canton, Mass.			50
" Lydia F. Wadleigh, Sutton,	50		
" Catherine E. Warren, Philadelphia, Pa.	50		
" Maria L. Warren, Philadelphia, Pa.	50		
" Mary Ann Wharton, Brooklyn, N. Y.	50		
" Emily M. Wharton, Brooklyn, N. Y.	50		
" Judith C. White, Bow.			
" Martha Wilcox, Orford,			50
" Susanna Wyman, Roxbury, Mass.	25		

1838.

Miss Elizabeth Appleton, Buxton, Me.	50
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	Receipts.	Advance.	Arrears.
Miss Ann Ayer, New Hampton,	50		
" Drusilla Bean, Tamworth,		50	
" Rebecca S. Beecher, Philadelphia, Pa.	25		
" Cornelia H. Bradley, Hudson, N. Y.	25		
" Hannah Brown, Upton, Mass.			25
" Louisa W. Brown, New Hampton.			
" Adeline C. Bryant, Bellingham, Mass.			25
" Lois F. Burroughs, Lyndboro'.			
" Elizabeth Clement, Dracut, Mass.	25		
" Maria C. Culp, Philadelphia, Pa.	50		
" Sarah M. Cummings, Conklin, N. Y.	1,00		
" Betsey Ann Dow, Plaistow,			50
" Abby K. Dole, Methuen, Mass.	50		
" Mary Ann Dyer, Hopkinton,			25
" Abigail A. Eaton, Weare,	25		
" Martha A. Eastman, Farmington.			
" Lucretia D. Evans, Franklin,			50
" Julia A. Fellows, Deerfield,			25
" Mary G. Fiske, New Hampton,			50
" Rowena E. W. French, Hill,			50
" Harriet Gordon, New Hampton,	50		
" Caroline E. Griggs, Boston, Mass.	25		
" Mary Ann Griggs, Boston, Mass.	25		
" Elizabeth J. Hammond, Bridgewater,	1,00		
" Sabina P. Hill, Meredith,			50
" Sarah Jane Head, Hartland, Vt.			
" Susan G. Johnson, Boscawen.			
" Elizabeth R. Kelley, New Hampton,			50
" Mary Ann C. Kelley, New Hampton,			25
" Ellen Caroline Kidder, Bristol,	25		
" Sarah L. Martin, Hill,			25
" Ann S. Maine, Hartland, Vt.	25		
" Harriet M. Minot, Lebanon,			25
" Caroline M'Intire, Boston, Mass.			25
" Elizabeth M'Intire, Boston, Mass.			25
" Sarah J. Moore, Bedford.			
" Eliza L. Nash, New Hampton,	50		
" Harriet B. Nettleton, Brooklyn, N. Y.			50
" Mary Page, Hartford, Conn.			25
" Sarah A. Quimby, North Sandwich,			50
" Eliza P. Rich, Shoreham, Vt.	25		
" Martha R. Richardson, Cornish,			25
" M. Elmina Richardson, Cornish.*			
" Susan H. Sawyer, Bristol,			50
" Ann Simmons, Lyme,	25		
" Mary Hannah Simpson, Boston, Mass.	25		
" Almira C. Tilton, Lowell, Mass.	50		
" Eliza True, Monticello, Me.	25		
" Mary Ann Upham, Claremont,		50	

* Deceased.

Receipts. Advance. Arrears.

Miss Susan M. Whiting, Woonsocket, R. I.

" Mary W. Willis, Lebanon,		25
" Sarah W. Willis, Mt. Sterling, Ohio,	25	
" Lucinda W. Willis, Lebanon,		25
" Catherine P. Williams, Weathersfield, Vt.		25
" Elizabeth S. Willard, E. Williamstown, Vt.	50	
" Emeline Webber, Roxbury, Mass.		25
" Joanna L. H. Webber, Roxbury, Mass.		25
" Betsey Yearnshow, Woonsocket, R. I.		25

1839.

Miss Martha D. Ayer, Plaistow,

" Caroline F. Barr, New York city,	50		25
" Martha Ann Bean, Gilmanton,	50		
" Hannah Beattie, Ryegate, Vt.	25		
" Margaret Beattie, Ryegate, Vt.	25		
" Abigail M. Bowditch, Fairfield, Vt.	25		
" Eliza S. Bishop, Boston, Mass.			25
" Eliza D. Brackett, Charlestown, Mass.			25
" Mary A. Brackett, Concord,	25		
Mrs. Moses Bradley, Rumney,	25		
Miss Susan D. Burgess, Boston, Mass.	25		
" Mary E. Burns, Plymouth,	50		
" Mary L. Chaplin, Hamilton, N. Y.	50		
" Adeline S. Chase, Portsmouth.			
" Caroline A. Chase, Portsmouth.			
" Mary S. Claffin, Easton, Mass.	25		
" Ann G. Clement, Concord,			25
" Rebecca Clement, Dracut, Mass.	25		
" Abigail A. Clough, Gilmanton,	50		
" Mary R. Cobb, Saxons River, Vt.	50		
" Emma M. W. Dana, West Lebanon,	25		
" Eliza J. Dickey, New Boston,	50		
" Nancy Elkins, Franklin,	25		
" Sarah A. Fogg, Meredith, Upper Vill.	1,00		
" Eliza Forbes, Jefferson,			50
" Lydia G. Fogg, Alton,			50
" Mehitable K. Gay, New London,	25		
" Emily Gerrish, Boscawen,			50
" Elvira Goldthwait, Newport,	25		
" Ruth A. Hall, Rumney,			50
" Martha A. Hanaford, New Hampton,			25
" Mary A. Hamilton, Berwick, Me.			25
" Abilena L. Harreman, Concord,	50		
" Martha J. S. Harris,	50		
" Lavinia L. Hebard, Randolph, Vt.	50		
" Sophia M. Hope, Baltimore, Md.	50		
" Ann V. Hunt, Meredith,	25		
" Calista K. Johnson, Enfield,			50
" Harriet Keley, Sutton,			50
" Jane E. Kingsley, Brandon, Vt.	50		

	Receipts.	Advance.	Arrears.
Miss Emily P. Knapp, Hamilton, N. Y.			25
“ Rebecca P. Lambert, South Reading, Mass.	50		
“ Samantha Lawrence, Monkton, Vt.	25		
“ Lydia Ann Lord, Parsonsfield, Me.	25		
“ Frances Ann Little, Newport,	50		
“ Elizabeth B. Loring, Boston, Mass.	25		
“ Rebecca B. Moore, Haverhill,	50		
“ Martha Mason, New Hampton,	50		
“ Martha Messer, New London,			50
Mrs. Daniel Morse, Haverhill,	25		
Miss Abigail A. Nichols, Springfield,	75		
“ Lucy J. Parks, Great Falls,	25		
“ Nancy S. Perkins, New Hampton,	25		
“ Sophia T. Person, Newport,	25		
“ Emily J. Ramsay, Rumney,	25		
“ Mary T. Randall, Boston, Mass.	25		
“ Elizabeth Sinclair, New Hampton,	25		
“ Sarah Sawyer, Salisbury, Mass.	25		
“ Mary M. Smith, Holderness,	50		
“ Lorinda H. Spaulding, Plainfield,	25		
“ Elizabeth Taylor, New Hampton.			
“ Sophia M. Tonkin, Rumney,	50		
“ Mary E. Turrell, Shoreham, Vt.	25		
“ Mehitabel Underwood, Plymouth,			50
“ Hannah Vail, Pomfret, Vt.	25		
“ Orlena Wakefield, Cornish,	25		
“ Mary Warson, Hudson,	25		
“ Caroline B. Whipple, Wentworth,	25		
“ Matilda M. Whipple, Pomfret, Vt.	25		
“ Aura Watkins, Warner,	25		
“ Mary M. Whitmore, Hebron,			25
“ Elizabeth H. Williams, Perkinsville, Vt.			25
Mrs. James F. Wilcox, Amesbury Mills,	1,00		
Miss Patience L. Young, Ossipee,	25		
	<u>62,75</u>	<u>19,73</u>	<u>142,75</u>

LIFE MEMBERS.

1837-8.

- Miss Lois Burroughs, Lyndeboro'.
 “ Eliza Ann Drake, Frederickton, N. B.
 “ Nancy F. Gordon, Potosi, Mo.
 “ Phebe Merrill, Rumney.

1838-9.

- Miss Emily White, Bow.
 “ Judith C. White, Bow.
 “ Jane Cummings, Baltimore, Md.

Miss Judith Leavitt, Meredith.

“ M. Louisa Wade Brown, New Hampton.

“ Elizabeth T. Stone, Westford, Mass.

1839-40.

Miss Lucy Brown, Wilkes Co., Ga.	\$4 00
“ Susan F. Colby, New London,	4 00
“ Eunice J. Demming, Cornish,	4 00
“ Hannah W. Johnson, Waccamaw, Georgetown, S. C.	4 00
“ Sarah Jane Moore, Bedford,	4 00
“ Elizabeth Taylor, New Hampton,	4 00
Mrs. Eli B. Smith, New Hampton,	4 00
Miss Sarah Sleeper, New Hampton,	4 00
“ Narcissa V. Smith, Shoreham, Vt.	4 00
“ Sarah E. Smith, New Hampton,	4 00
Mrs. Josiah Quincy, Rumney,	4 00
Miss M. Grace Quincy, Rumney,	4 00
	<hr/>
	\$48 00

It will be recollected that the state of our funds was not explicitly given in the last Report. The following account has since been rendered by Mrs. M. Hazeltine Smith, who at that time had the charge of disbursing our funds.

The Treasurer of the Ladies' Literary and Missionary Association and Education Society of the New Hampton Female Seminary, in account with M. Hazeltine, Corresponding Secretary,

	<i>DR.</i>
1839. To publishing Fourth Annual Report,	\$123 27
“ freight on Fifth Report,	1 62
“ cash paid Putnam by error in bill,	2 50
“ “ for Postage on Letters,	4 52
“ “ Stationery,	1 37
“ “ towards Fifth Annual Report,	50 00
“ “ for Periodicals,	6 50
“ “ Moneys credited but not received,	9 50
	<hr/>
	\$199 28
1839.	<i>CR.</i>
By Balance of Account,	\$65 28
“ Annual Subscriptions,	72 38
“ Life Subscriptions,	25 00
“ Monthly Contributions,	6 08
“ Sale of Reports,	14 41
“ Assessment,	12 50
“ Balance for Table,	1 52
	<hr/>
	\$197 22
Balance due,	2 06

From the above it will be seen, that at the time of printing our last Annual Report, we were able to pay only \$50. The remainder has since been paid, as will appear from the following account current :

The Ladies' Literary and Missionary Association and Education Society of the New
Hampton Female Seminary, in account with N. V. Smith, Treasurer, *CR.*

By Annual Tax,	\$64 75
" Life Members,	48 50
" Missionary Collection,	6 64
" Balance of Ed. Funds, as reported last year,	63 25
" Mrs. Wharton, in donation,	7 00
" Miss Betsey Darling "	2 00
" " Betsey Perkins "	3 00
" Mrs. E. E. F. Wilcox, in donation,	1 00
" " Leonard Tracy "	4 00
" " John Taylor "	1 00
" Miss Doratha Abbott "	1 00
" " Lucy Brown "	6 00
" " E. Demming "	1 00
" " H. Johnson "	25
" " H. F. Giddings "	1 00
" Peterboro' Association, cash \$4, sundries \$7,	11 00
	<hr/>
	\$219 89

DR.

To paid Treasurer's Book,	25
" Secretary's "	46
" for publishing Fifth Annual Report,	55 05
" Discount on uncurrent money,	1 20
" Expenses of Miss Leavitt's Summer Term, 1837,	22 00
" " " " Fall Term,	2 11
" Miss Sleeper, towards publishing Sixth Annual Report,	54 99
" Appropriation to Burman Mission,	6 64
	<hr/>
	\$142,70
	<hr/>
Balance,	\$77,19

We must again ask of our members who are in arrears to look over the state of their amounts, and think that of the \$142,75 now due, they owe the several sums affixed to their names, which if they will pay, we shall be enabled to increase our Library to this whole amount—and they will have the pleasure of thinking that they have contributed to the cause of education, according to their voluntary pledge.

NEW HAMPTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	THIRD YEAR.	FOURTH YEAR.	FIFTH YEAR.
Modern Geography commenced, Mental Arithmetic, English Grammar, History of the U. States.	Sacred Geography, Latin continued, Written Arithmetic completed, Sacred History.	Chemistry, Algebra completed, Greek continued, French commenced.	Political Economy, French continued, Logic, (Whately,) History of Middle Ages.	Sacred Literature, Greek Testament, Italian continued, Geography of the Heavens.
Modern Geography completed, Written Arithmetic commenced, Latin commenced, History of England.	Natural Philosophy, Algebra resumed, Latin continued, Greek commenced.	Intellectual Philosophy, Anatomy and Physiology, French continued, History of Greece.	Natural Theology, Italian commenced, Rhetoric, (Whately,) Ecclesiastical History.	Principles of Sacred Interpretation, Biblical Analysis, Trigonometry, Astronomy, (Herschell's.)
Ancient Geography, Algebra commenced, Latin continued, Ancient History.	Rhetoric, Geometry commenced, Astronomy, Greek continued.	Moral Philosophy, Geometry resumed, French continued, History of Rome.	Sacred Antiquities, Italian continued, Evidences of Christianity Ecclesiastical History.	Synopsis of the Bible, Butler's Analogy, Botany, Studies in Poetry.

Fall Term.

Winter Term.

Summer Term.



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